

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS

Subject: H155

File Number: H155 SEE REFERENCES

Section: Pages 1 thru 15



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NOTICE

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INVENTORY WORKSHEET

File No: See ReferencesRe: Alger HissDate: Feb, 1977
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (type of comm., to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (identify statute if (b) (3) cited)
			Act	Rel	
61-1292-992	8/26/54	New York Report	31	1	N.P.
40-3798-575	7/31/50	New York Report	17	1	"N.P.
61-5124-A 4/25/50	4/25/50	N.Y. World Telegram & Sun	1	1	—
61-7558-586 PARTY COPY B CASE 201-222	9/25/52	United States Senate, Com. on the Judiciary	81	0	Not subject to disclosure etc. under FOIA PA.
39-915-A 12/14/50	12/14/50	Times Herald	1	1	—
40-3798-589	3/9/51	New York Report	73	2	N.P.
61-7587-1718	9/28/51	Scattic Letter	15	1	N.P.
61-7558-483 3/7/50	3/7/50	Times Herald	1	1	—
61-6629-33	3/15/50	Legat Paris Letter	9	1	5(7)(C) N.P.
61-3499-696	10/6/53	Incoming memo to Director FBI	20	0	(b)(1)
			231	?	

Page 1

8/26/54

[REDACTED] This story
mentioned the fact that BUNDY, the son-in-law of ACHESON,
had contributed \$400.00 to the defense of ALGER HISS and [REDACTED]

61-1292-992

7/31/50

He said that he had never known ALGER HISS as a Communist or otherwise, but that he knew WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as a Communist Party member in the "early twenties."

40-3798-575

Mr. Tolson
 Mr. Ladd
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Giovini
 Mr. Nichols
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Tracy
 Mr. Harbo
 Mr. Belmont
 Mr. Mohr
 Tele. Room
 Mr. Morris
 Miss Conley

*Sig. (63) P
Supt. Bureau*

Mr. Levitas, who sits in his office overlooking the 25th floor, picked up a sheaf of letters from his desk.

"See this letter," he said, pointing to the signature of a prominent government official.

"In recent years we've been attacking this gentleman's policies regularly," he continued. "Yet he was good enough to write that as much as he disagreed with us, he would back us. In what other country could that happen?"

Led Early Fight on Hiss

But probably the greatest service the New Leader has performed in the last quarter century was its unremitting campaign of exposure of Communist infiltration in labor unions and even the government.

It was the New Leader which kept up a running battle against Alger Hiss years before the general public had heard of the former State Department official, recently convicted of perjury.

Consulted by FBI

As a result, the New Leader's files are consulted regularly by the FBI, Office of Naval Intelligence and other security agencies.

And, as a result, the Communist press has called the New Leader everything from a "Fascist" paper to a "tool of Wall St."

"Trouble is," Mr. Levitas said, "Wall St. hasn't put up a red cent."

New Leader, At 25, Turning Into Magazine

The New Leader, the liberal weekly newspaper which vigorously fought Communism at times when Red baiting was almost a nasty word, will celebrate its 25th anniversary next week by turning into a magazine.

The incredible thing about the event is that 64 writers, many of whom would rather drop dead than agree with each other, have joined in wishing the weekly's change or format well.

Where Lyons and Davis Agree

"Whenever we disagree with articles in the New Leader—and some of us diverge on many issues—we are free to say so in its own columns," they explain.

Thus Eugene Lyons, whose former liberal views have gone conservative, can say with Elmer Davis, whose liberalism ranks conservatives, that "we believe the time is propitious to put the New Leader on the map as America's leading magazine."

Other Backers of Venture

Joining with them are such figures as William Henry Chamberlin, columnist for the Wall Street Journal; Prof. John Dewey, Max Eastman, labor leader A. Philip Randolph, Upton Sinclair, Ken Crawford, Roger Baldwin, James Burnham, A. J. Borle Jr., and John Dose Passes.

Also, Victor Giesel, Sidney Hook, Ben Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), Arthur Koestler, Ralph de Toledano, Harry Korman, Earl Lundberg, Edgar Ansel Mowrer, Reinhold Niebuhr, Dorothy Thompson, Ramsay Gander, Louis Untermeyer, Allen Nevin, John Elyman, Holmes Lillian Smith and George Whinney.

15

161-5124-A
NOT RECORDED
78 JUL 7 1950

EX-43

Financing Always a Problem
Behind the paper these many years is soft-spoken S. M. Levitas, its executive editor. Mr. Levitas has weathered every vicissitude known in publishing.

"Our major problem has always been financing," Mr. Levitas said. "I think the Rand School, which has given our paper a large amount of money, has always

Internal Security
Well Organized
APR 25 1950

TED

mwm

Tolson _____
Leedy _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Nichols *11/11*
Rosen *11/11*
Tracy _____
Mohr _____
Fletcher *11/11*
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

CPR Conf

Bridges Served As Red Leader, Witness Swears

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13 (CTPS)—A government witness rose in a packed courtroom today and dramatically pointed out Harry Bridges as having been a member of the Communist national committee, a section of the party's top echelon in this country.

The witness placed Bridges in a secret party conclave in 1936 in New York and named others of the high Communist hierarchy present, including Earl Browder and J. V. Peters, the mysterious Russian agent who has been mentioned in the Alger Hiss and Gerhart Eisler cases.

The man who threw this legal bombshell into the Bridges perjury trial—in probably the biggest moment of the prosecution's case thus far—was Manning R. Johnson, Negro, a former Communist. Johnson has testified previously for the government at nearly 20 immigration and Communist alien proceedings, including that for Eisler, once the country's No. 1 Communist, who has fled to Germany.

Was Party Executive

Bridges, boss of the Longshoremen's union (CIO), and two union associates, Henry Schmidt and James Robertson, are on trial before federal Judge George B. Harris and a jury for allegedly lying in denying Bridges was a Communist at his naturalization in 1945.

Johnson, called to the stand by prosecutor P. Joseph Donohue, said he was a Communist from 1931 to 1940 and a member of the party national committee in 1936.

"At the 1936 party national convention," he testified, "we were given a list of persons to be elected to the national committee. The list was distributed

to myself and other delegates by J. Peters and Abe Benson."

Lists Bridges as Leader

"Who were some of those committee members?" Donohue asked.

The list he gave included Browder (then the country's top Red, Jack Stachel (one of the Communists recently convicted in New York), Peters, William Weinsteine, William Weiner, alias Blake, Sam Don, James W. Ford, Mort White, Alex Bittleman, Abe Brown, alias Alti, Harry Heywood, Alex Durba, Morris Childs, Clarence Hathaway, Anna Damon, William Scheiderman, Paul Crouch, George Hewitt, alias Tim Holmes, the witness himself, and two other men named only as Trachtenburg and Puro.

"And," said Johnson slowly, "there was Harry Bridges, who was going under the name of Rose."

"Do you see that Bridges in the courtroom?" Donohue asked.

Johnson stood up and pointed a long arm toward Bridges.

"There he sits," the witness spoke. "There he is."

Bridges, hawk-nosed, high-domed, was visibly affected. He stirred nervously and glared at Johnson.

*FILE 6
39-915*

Page

Times-Herald *4*

Wash. Post _____

Wash. News _____

Wash. Star _____

N.Y. Mirror _____

5-PZ

REC'D 6 (2) 11/14

39-915-A-

SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED 11/14 1946 U.S. DISTRICT COURT

3/9/51

Senator

HICKENLOOPER: Have you ever met ALGER ~~HISS~~?

Mr. BROWDER: I have not.

Senator

HICKENLOOPER: During the time that you were head of the Communist Party, or a prominent official in the Communist Party in the United States, did you know whether or not ALGER HISS was a member of the Communist Party, or considered to be a member of the Communist Party?

40-3798-589

3/9/51

Mr. BROWDER: I would say that I never even heard the name "HISS" in such a way as to fasten it in my memory, until I was visited by agents of the FBI and asked to identify his photograph as someone that I knew; and later on when HISS was in the public eye, I learned that

(Page 1386)

photograph was his.

Senator

HICKENLOOPER: Yes, and when you saw that photograph, did you recognize the photograph as one whom you had known?

Mr. BROWDER:

I had never seen him before, and I tell you now that I had never heard his name before, in the way in which it would impress itself on my memory.

Senator

HICKENLOOPER: Did you know WHITTAKER CHAMBERS?

Mr. BROWDER:

I did not.

Senator

HICKENLOOPER: Did you at any time, while you were an official of the Communist Party, know whether or not WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was a member of the Communist Party, or considered a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. BROWDER:

I knew that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had been a member of the Communist Party in the early 1920's. He disappeared, and I assumed that he was out of the Party, and I still so assume.

9/28/51

"He also brought up the Chambers-Hiss case to show how those in high places had tried to cover up for the Frankfurter protege ALGER HISS, and that had it not been for the determination and persistence of Rep. NIXON, who knew the score, he (HISS) would have got away with his treachery."

61-7587-1718

Activities in Educational Institutions

20 Harvard Professors Tied to Reds

(This is the second of a series on Harvard and its connection with left wingers.)

By EUGENE GRIFFIN

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 6 (CTPS)—The Harvard faculty includes about 20 professors who repeatedly have supported Communist-front organizations, officially described as such by the U.S. Department of Justice.

Some Harvard professors have become such notorious yellow travelers that today their support of a questionable organization helps stamp it as Communist-influenced.

78 Linked to Communists

The National Council for American Education in New York a year ago found that 78 Harvard faculty members had been associated with 124 Communist fronts. This was an extremely broad listing, however, and included men with only a single Red-front connection, and others who have not been active since the Stalin-Hitler pact.

There is a small core of Harvard professors who have given their names, time and energy to 30, 40 and more organizations and movements controlled by Communists.

The most persistent repeaters, which could include professors Harlow Shapley, astronomy; F.O. Matthiessen, history and literature, and Kurtley Mather, ecology, vigorously deny that they are fellow travelers.

Loyal alumni find it difficult to put a finger on a connection between the faculty Communist frontiers and the number of Harvard-educated Communist agents exposed in Washington.

Alger Hiss, like many accused Communist traitors with Harvard backgrounds, did not go to Harvard college and probably never met any of the Harvard professors whose names adorn Red front movements. Hiss and others like him are products of the Harvard law school.

The law school professors are not found mixed up in Communist fronts which attract big names from the Harvard college faculty. A few law school members will sometimes be on the Communist side in denouncing the House committee investigating un-American activities, or attacking court trials of Communists. In such cases, the professors take the position that they

Chafee Defended Hiss

Prof. Zechariah Chafee, one of the law faculty's vociferous critics of the committee on un-American activities. Before Alger Hiss was convicted as a perjurer-traitor, Chafee wrote a long letter to the Washington Post defending Hiss.

Last summer Chafee subbed for David E. Lillenthal as Phi Beta Kappa orator at Harvard, and seized the opportunity to defend Communists on several fronts. He ridiculed U. S. Senate bills for controlling Communist activities, and attacked the New York trial of 11 Communist party leaders.

Chafee had a simple suggestion for handling Communists. "My suggestion," he said, "is that for a while we look at American Communists as an American problem, and forget all about the world Communist movement. Leave that to Dean Acheson and the military people."

Chafee has been teaching at Harvard since 1916 and is an old friend and former colleague of Supreme Court Justice Frankfurter, who left Harvard in 1935. Together they taught many of the younger professors now at Harvard law school.

Half of the 20 full professors presently teaching at Harvard law school were graduated from the school in the years when Frankfurter was a professor. Several of them were associates of Alger Hiss, who was graduated from the three-year course in 1929.

Among the present professors who were in Harvard with him are Dean Erwin N. Griswold, class of 1928; Livingston Hall, vice-dean, 1927; Richard M. Field, 1929; Henry M. Hart Jr., 1930; Benjamin Kaplan, 1924, and Ernest Brown, Paul A. Freeling and Nathan Katz, all of the class of 1931.

Tolson

Fadd

Gandy

Nichols

Rosen

Tracy

Harrp

Moy

Reed

Nease

Gandy

Reed

Re

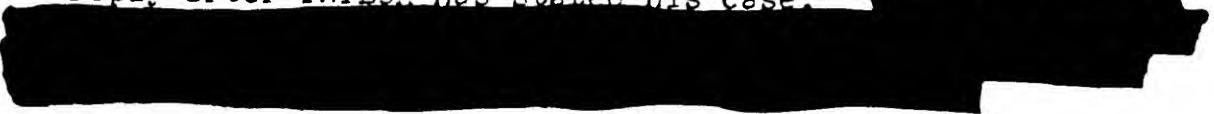
1/31/50

For record purposes, an individual identifying himself as General Maynard Kimberland called at my office advising that he had important information which he had discussed with Congressman Nixon of California to the effect that there was a powerful group of bad actors who might bear further looking into. He named Mr. Knight Guild Aulbrook, an Attorney at 237 Southern Building, Washington, D. C., who he stated was a roommate and classmate of Alger Hiss at Harvard law school. He had nothing specific at all other than this.

47-22545-65

3/11/53

"I recall on one occasion at Stanford University in about 1948, at a Brookings Institution Seminar, when I made a statement that we had to proceed on the belief that the ultimate aim of the Soviet Government was world conquest and that it was unlikely we could stop them without war, ALGER HISS attempted to reply to me at this time and PASVOLSKY stopped him and said that they could open the next meeting with this subject, at which time HISS will be given an opportunity to reply after TAYLOR has stated his case."



3/15/50

QUESTION 5: Furnish any information in your possession concerning the activities of the following individuals: ALGER HISS, NOEL FIELD, HEDE GUMPERTZ, LAWRENCE DUGGAN and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS who also used the aliases LLOYD CANTWELL, DAVID BREEN and GEORGE CROSLEY.

ANSWER 5:

5/24/50

memo to Heinrich
1. Noel H. Field
2. Hede Massi...
3. Hiss - Chambers
(Jaham)

I knew about the existence of ALGER HISS, but I never met him. I met NOEL FIELD in 1945 after my arrival in Paris. He retained me as Public and Press Relations Director for the Unitarian Service Committee. During my work from May 1945 to January 1946, FIELD made frequent trips to Switzerland, USA, Berlin, Warsaw, Prague and Budapest. He was European Director of the organization and seemed to work in close contact with the Paris representations of all the satellite countries. Especially conspicuous were his contacts with "Red Cross Missions" forthcoming from the same countries which were emanations of the MVD. In accordance with those Red Cross Missions, FIELD tried to prevail upon all inmates of D.P. and refugee camps to return to the country of their origin. He also maintained a good contact with the representatives of the Communist Parties of the satellite states. All other names mentioned under this heading are known to me but I do not recollect to have met personally any of the persons in question.

61-6629-33

INVENTORY WORKSHEET

File No: See References

Re: ALGER HISS

Date: Feb 1977
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (type of comm., to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (identify statute if (b) (3) cited)
			Act	Rel	
61-7582- 3243	10/19/56	HCUA* Investigation of the unauthorized use of U.S. Passports	—	—	Not being made Available because it's Public Source material and not subject to FOIPA.
47-22545-65	1/31/50	Memo Nichols to Tolson	1	1	N.P.
61-7582- 1691	8/5/50	HCUA* Regarding Communist Activities	—	—	Not being made Available etc.
61-7582- 2494	9/17/54	HCUA* INVEST. OF COMM. ACTIVITIES in the STATE OF MICHIGAN	—	—	Not being made Available etc.
61-7582- 1819	12/31/48	HCUA* Soviet Espionage within The U.S. Government	—	—	Not being made Available etc.
61-7582- 1817	8/28/48	HCUA* Intern Report Regarding Communist Espionage in the U.S. GOVERNMENT	—	—	not being made Available etc.
61-7582- 1803	2/17/52	HCUA* Annual Report	—	—	Not being made Available etc.
100-25824-22	6/11/43 5/14/42	Letter from P.E. Foxworth	8	—	Already released (IN Public Domain)
61-1184-15	3/11/53	Seattle Report	3	1	N.P.
61-7582-2842	5/6/52 6/10+23/52	HCUA* methods of communists INFILTRATION in the U.S. GOVERNMENT	—	—	Not being made Available etc.
			12	2	

Page 2

BLACKLIST

4 Again H - 12807 Hiss 28- W.9 NYC14 —

ON THE RIGHTby William F. Buckley, Jr.

For Release Saturday or Sunday, April 2 or 3, 1966, or thereafter.

A LITTLE PARTY FOR THE CAUSE

The word went around that there would be a little party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Blueblood, in New York City, to hear the brand new Congressman Mr. Ted Kupferman, successor in every sense of the word to John Lindsay, give the reasons why the House Committee on Un-American Activities should be abolished. The guests, about 70 of them, filed into the handsome house, furnished with antiques presented by Lafayette to Mr. Blueblood's great great great, who was ambassador to France a century and a half ago. The guests went up to a large dining room where a butler poured drinks. On the way they filed past a pad of yellow paper cutely labelled "Black List." And they dutifully wrote down their names. One or two of them were obvious leg-pulls, e.g., Mr. Derring-Do, guest #50, who identified himself as "J. Edgar Hoover, address: 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C.". The name "Alger Hiss" also appeared, as guest #4.

It was not written down by a yester, but by Alger Hiss.

The proceedings were extensive. Mrs. Charm, born in Brooklyn and recently married to the scion of a considerable fortune, opened the meeting by introducing other distinguished members of the National Committee to Abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities. She then introduced Mr. Frank Donner as a "distinguished constitutional lawyer." She did not, in her biographical preview, mention that two distinguished witnesses before the House Committee on Un-American Activities identified Mr. Donner under oath as a member of the Communist Party, or mention that the talkative Mr. Donner suddenly drew breath on the occasion when the House Committee on Un-American Activities asked him if he was a member of the Communist Party--all he could then manage was to mumble something about the 5th Amendment. Mr. Donner, who has written a book about the House Committee, spoke many amused and amusing things about the horrors of the Committee, though none at all about the horrors of un-American activities, suggesting that it is the former, rather than the latter, that he is primarily concerned to abolish.

The following speaker was Miss Breastworks, a sweetie-pie from Sweden who appears, every bit of her, on all the current cheesecakerie. She spoke very prettily about her devotion to civil liberties. The next speaker was Mr. John Henry Faulk, who won a prodigious judgment on the grounds that he had been falsely accused of pro-Communist activity, thus aborting a great career on radio and television, which career he has not however gloriously resumed. Mr. Faulk, a most engaging man, told anecdotes of one kind or another of which the House Committee on Un-American Activities was the victim. And, finally, the major event, the neophyte Congressman Mr. Theodore Kupferman, who talked extensively about the Committee's unconcern for judicial safeguards, and not at all about the Committee's adoption, several years ago, of a list of judicial safeguards proposed by a special committee of a Bar Association.

- MORE -

ON THE RIGHT by Wm. F. Buckley, Jr. -2- For Release 4/2 or 4/3/66, or thereafter

Alger Hiss did not give a speech. Nor did guest #23, Mr. Russ Nixon, who, like Alger Hiss, was identified before the House Committee under oath as a Communist (he took the 5th Amendment); but who, unlike Alger Hiss, has not spent time in jail for perjury--he is now under indictment for refusing to answer questions before the House. Strange that Mr. Hiss was not allowed to speak. One would think he could have given an impassioned speech against the House Committee on Un-American Activities, just as Al Capone could have given a truly impassioned speech on the necessity to abolish the FBI. After all, it is passion that counts, in the drive to abolish the Committee. Hardly reason.

No questions were permitted, let alone encouraged, and a collection was taken to further the work of abolishing the Committee. Two guests, Mrs. Charm happily announced, had donated \$2,000. We don't know how much money was finally raised. Perhaps Mr. Hiss might be persuaded to resume his former affiliation and turn over to the National Committee to Abolish the House Committee the proceeds from the very next secret he might then steal from the Government? Interesting question: would that be tax exempt? Here might be a suitable cause for the next gathering at Mrs. Blueblood's.

END.

(Distributed by Washington Star Syndicate, Inc.)

BOD:col

March 23, 1955

Mr. William Rusher
Publisher of the National
Review
150 East 35th Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Rusher:

On Sunday afternoon, at 5:30, I was taken by my friend Elsie Miller to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel L. M. Earlow at 11 Gramercy Park for the avowed purpose of hearing Mr. Theodore Kaufman, Congressman from the Silk Stocking District, give a talk on why the House on Un-American Activities' Committee should be abolished. Mr. Earlow was not there. Mrs. Earlow, who the Social Register lists as (Bullitt, A. Ernesta Drinker) was in attendance, looking quite patrician and speaking in a combined Boston-Philadelphia-Harvard accent. It is my understanding that Mrs. Earlow's first husband was William Bullitt, former Ambassador to France. The home was quite spacious and had numerous antiques which an original Earlow had received from Lafayette, when the Earlow progenitor was Ambassador to France early in the 19th Century. On the way in the door there were several yellow pads on a table for the guests to sign with their addresses. It is interesting to note that the list was labeled by the proponents of this party as "BLACK LIST". I had no sooner entered the door when I spotted Alger Hiss moving from the crowded foyer up to the second floor. Winding my way up the long staircase, I arrived on the second floor. A negro butler was pouring drinks in a very large dining room. The furniture had been removed from the living room and seats were installed to accomodate about seventy people. Most of the people in attendance looked as though they had crawled from underneath rocks and were not the kind of people one might expect to find in Mrs. Earlow's drawing room. The meeting was called to order by Mrs. John (Sylvia) Crane, who was quite good looking and indeed quite charming. She introduced a member of her National Committee, Miss Greta Thyssen of the movies, who rose quickly to her feet and gave a one sentence subject covering her interest in Civil Liberties and then sat down.
-MCW (SPEECH)

Mrs. Crane then introduced Mr. Frank J. Donner as an eminent constitutional lawyer. Mr. Donner exuded charm and kept the audience amused with sly colloquy on the operation of the Committee.

COPY

COPY

Mr. William Rusher

2

Lincoln (LINCOLN)

The next speaker introduced was Mr. John Henry Faulk, who told some very startling stories about George Norman Rockwell and the Klan, all done in an amazing, charming Southern accent. Then Mrs. Crane introduced the Congressman from the Silk Stocking District, Mr. Theodore Hupferman, who gave a straight talk, the gist of which was that the KKKC should be abolished because it did not provide those people called before it with certain judicial safeguards. Following Mr. Hupferman's talk, Mrs. Crane announced that she had two checks for \$2,000 and that checks would be passed out for those who wished to make contributions. The meeting was then adjourned. In the process of leaving, I saw two men sitting down, writing out checks. On the way out the door I noticed that the yellow pages with the list of names was unattended, so I took the two lists of names-Black List and Black List File #2.

I am enclosing these lists for you as well as a carbon copy. I would like to have the original returned when it no longer serves your purpose because I have a feeling that some Guy Alger Miss' autograph may be valuable to my grandchildren the same way as Major Andre's autograph may be valuable today.

I have limited myself somewhat to bare-bone details. I could elaborate at length and add a lot more color, if you so desire.

Sincerely yours,

P.S. I understand that Mrs. Barlow has lent her home to Mrs. Crane on several past occasions for events of a similar nature.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : ~~GUY HOTTEL~~, SAC, Washington Field
SAC SUBJECT: WEBSTER CLAY POWELL, was
(Bufile 61-10404)

DATE: September 21, 1949

Rebulet September 14, 1949, in which the Washington Field Office was requested to interview WEBSTER CLAY POWELL for any information he possesses concerning WHITTAKER CHALBERS or ALGER HISS. *dc*

Attention is directed to the report of Special Agent L. W. R. OBERNDORF, dated April 8, 1949, at Washington, D. C., in the matter entitled, "J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHALBERS, was, et al, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, INTERNAL SECURITY - R". Beginning on page 22 thereof the interview of WEBSTER CLAY POWELL conducted by this office on February 25, 1949, is reported.

RECORDED - 137

INDEXED - 137

161-10404-6

F B I
23 SEP 21 1949

LGZ:cl

EX-119

ADM
ASB

58 SEP 28 1949
cc - New York

11/19/48

DETAILS: At Washington, D. C.

Confidential Informant T-1 in 1945 furnished information regarding a Communist Party underground group composed primarily of persons employed in the Federal government which operated in Washington, D. C., during the middle 1930's. Included in this group were the following: JOHN ABT, LEE PRESSMAN, HENRY COLLINS, NATHAN PERLO, CHARLES ARAVITSKY, wa Charles Kramer, ALGER HISS, DONALD HISS, RICHARD HOWELL POST, NATHAN WITT, and an unidentified individual who was the husband of ALICE MENDHAM who, according to Informant T-1, operated a school on the Virginia side of Washington. According to T-1, this group met in several places around Washington, among which were the following:

A violin studio belonging to HELEN WARE, HAROLD WARE's sister, above a florist's shop on Connecticut Avenue;

JOHN ABT's house on 15th Street;

HENRY COLLINS' apartment in St. Matthews Court;

The home of CHARLES KRAMER, on one occasion.

Leaders of this group at various times were HAROLD WARE, NATHAN WITT, and JOHN ABT.

61-10404-5

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 1/11/60

b7c

FROM : SAC GUY HOTTEL, Washington Field
 SUBJECT: PROSPECTIVE JURORS TO SERVE IN THE
U. S. DISTRICT CRIMINAL AND CIVIL
COURTS, JANUARY TERM, 1950.
 JURY PANEL INVESTIGATION

ATTENTION: Assistant Director A. ROSEN

Miss Gandy

The Bureau is advised that JOSEPH S. SAGONA, whose name appears as a prospective juror on the jury panel for the U. S. District Criminal Court No. 4 for the District of Columbia--January Term, 1950, is a present Government witness in the "ALGER HISS Case," which is now being prosecuted by the Department in New York City.

From information available to this office, it has been indicated that SAGONA probably will be called as a witness to testify in the "ALGER HISS Case" within the next few days and therefore, may not be available for jury duty in the U. S. District Criminal Court No. 4 at the retrial of [REDACTED] which is scheduled for January 16, 1950.

This information is not set forth in the report of this office in the above-captioned matter, but is being brought to the attention of the Bureau for its information.

RHP:blo
51-31

*letter filed
1-12-50
JEW/18*



151-348-2
JAN 18 1950
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FEB 1 1950

RECEIVED

58 JAN 30 1950

12/11/50

In the course of the investigation of ALGER HISS, LOVESTONE was interviewed on March 16, 1949, and stated that he originally met ALGER HISS in October, 1947, at the Harvard Club, New York City. The occasion was a meeting of the Stimson Committee for the Marshall Plan headed by HENRY S. STIMSON, former Secretary of War. This was a civilian organization whose purpose was to keep Congress

12/11/50

NY 100-25904

aware of the necessity of passing the Marshall Plan. This organization consisted of about 1500 of the leading citizens of the country. This Committee was disbanded after the Marshall Plan was adopted by Congress.

✓ According to LOVESTONE, this committee had its birth out of an article written by STIMSON in "Foreign Affairs" magazine in which he discussed the European problem. At the meeting LOVESTONE attended he was the American Federation of Labor Representative and the other representative included former Federal Judge ROBERT PATTERSON, DEAN ACHESON, and ALGER HISS. LOVESTONE related that considerable information in recent years had come to him concerning HISS' activities and he was interested in meeting him. LOVESTONE remarked that HISS, he understood, was considered pro-Russian and could not be trusted in handling the United States' problems. He added that it was common talk that HISS was a Communist and a top man for Russia.

✓ LOVESTONE when requested to elaborate on his remarks in this connection, identified BENJAMIN MANDEL, Investigator for the HCUA and IRVING BROWN, AFL Representative on European Affairs as both characterizing HISS as a Communist and pro-Russian.

✓ LOVESTONE also pointed out that BOB WATT, AFL Representative in the IWO, who attended the San Francisco Conference, had characterized ALGER HISS as being "no good" and had wired back to headquarters to determine what information they had on HISS.

✓ LOVESTONE also volunteered the information that he had heard that the British also were aware of ALGER HISS' pro-Soviet leanings and had kept a close check on him at the San Francisco Conference.

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During this interview, LOVESTONE related how ALGER HISS had maneuvered a person by the name of HAROLD STEIN into the position Manager of the New York Office for the Marshall Plan Committee. He also stated that he and HISS were appointed as a committee at the suggestion of DEAN ACHESON to draw up a bill of principles, however, he was unable to serve on this committee but did make available to either HISS or STEIN, the AFL documents concerning the Marshall Plan to assist in drawing up the Bill of Principles.

LOVESTONE described the conversation he had with HISS during a bus ride downtown after one of the meetings of the Committee for the Marshall Plan. He stated that he had remarked to HISS in a very critical manner concerning the countries behind the Iron Curtain and during this time HISS remained very silent and made no comment.

LOVESTONE related that he was again in contact with HISS in the spring of 1948, when he contacted HISS at the Carnegie Endowment Office for a luncheon appointment. At this time he took HISS to the ILGWU offices and showed him around after having lunched at the Bryant Hotel, 54th Street and Broadway. During this luncheon he requested HISS to make available Carnegie Endowment funds to bring union leaders from Germany to the United States and allow them to observe policies and operations of unions in the United States. This was rejected by HISS saying that the Endowment was interested only in academic work and affiliations with universities rather than labor unions.

LOVESTONE also made a request of HISS, to have the Carnegie Endowment, if possible, bring over refugees from the Baltic countries behind the Iron Curtain and allow them to see first-hand operations of labor unions in the United States. This was also turned down by HISS.

LOVESTONE, in his contact with HISS, observed reluctance on HISS' part to criticize the Soviet Union and observed also that HISS at the very minimum was sympathetic with the Communist movement. LOVESTONE stated that in his

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opinion HISS would not be regarded within the term spy but rather that he was a person who was affiliated with policy level agencies which would be more beneficial to the Communist cause than to have an individual who steals documents and other things generally believed to be the work and duties of spies.

LOVESTONE believed that HISS actively ceased Communist Party work at the time of the HITLER-STALIN Pact however he could not substantiate this belief. LOVESTONE remarked that as far as he was concerned, HISS was with ROOSEVELT at Yalta in body only and his heart was at least half with STALIN.

LOVESTONE suggested to interviewing agents that they contact the British Security Officers who were in charge at the San Francisco Conference for information concerning ALGER HISS.

LOVESTONE did mention that he had been approached by ALGER HISS to obtain derogatory information from LOVESTONE concerning WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. LOVESTONE had no information of his personal knowledge indicating that HISS was a Communist Party member.

New York 7, New York

157
June 19, 1950

MEMO:

RE:

LEAGUE AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM

IS-C

The attached clipping is from pages 217 + 218 of the book
"Men Without Faces" by LOUIS FRANCIS BUDENZ.

HPL:LJR

EDWARD SCHEIDT
SAC NEW YORK, N.Y.

Out of these organizations of the intellectuals as such, there grew also groups of wider appeal which made an even more distinct impression upon American thought. Outstanding among them was the League Against War and Fascism. The original executive of that body, whom I knew well, was Dr. J. E. Matthews, who subsequently broke with the Communists. He was succeeded by Dr. Harry F. Ward, at the time the Communists first sought to infiltrate the Roosevelt camp, and the League's name was changed to the American League for Peace and Democracy. In this guise, the Politburo felt, the organization would have more influence in Washington political circles. Finally, during the Hitler-Stalin alliance, when it became necessary for the League to alter its entire approach, it became the American Peace Mobilization. Frederick

218 MEN WITHOUT FACES

Vanderbilt Field was drawn temporarily out of the Institute of Pacific Relations to become its head.

I attended several of the Politburo meetings which set up the American Peace Mobilization and put Mr. Field in charge. He was selected primarily because of his success in cultivating officials of the State Department. He could reel off a number of distinguished names who were bosom friends of his, among them his close collaborator Alger Hiss, who was subsequently to advise the government at Yalta, Potsdam and San Francisco.

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7589-123

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1-950

39
56 JUL 27 1950

2/18/46

Hiss of the State Department was one of the top Communists there and further advised that he thought Hiss was Secretary to the San Francisco Conference. Rushmore told Mrs. Lewis to find out if "our friend" knew anything about Hiss. Granville stated that during the call at 1:15 PM today that Mrs. Lewis asked Kerley if he knew Hiss and he advised that he didn't.

S. F. FEB 21 1946
true

58-1548-50

3/1/46

FRED Y BRADLEY said that he had a talk with Representative RUSHMORE of Michigan from whom he got a statement blasting the appeasement

3/1/46

NY 67-13301

attitude of the State Department, naming ALGER HISS as the "top Commy" in the State Department who served as Secretary of the San Francisco Conference and went to Europe to assist in setting up the UNO. RUSHMORE said that he had just talked to a friend of his who is still connected with the State Department and said that HISS is undoubtedly very powerful. RUSHMORE said that some time ago an individual "of the same sort as our girl friend" had told him that HISS was a Communist. RUSHMORE said that he had forgotten to ask "their girl friend" about this and wanted BETTY to find out. BETTY said she would ask her the next time she talks to her. RUSHMORE indicated he was getting out a story on the State Department.

A check of the indices of the New York Office indicates that New York File 101-141 is entitled "ALGER HISS, Department of State, Washington, D. C.; Hatch Act - Internal Security." Washington is office of origin in this case and the Bureau file number is 101-2668.

BETTY asked KEPLEY about ALGER HESS, but he said that he did not know him.

58-1548-62

INVENTORY WORKSHEET

File No: See ReferencesRe: ALGER HISSDate: Feb 1977
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (type of comm., to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (identify statute if (b) (3) cited)
			Act	Rel	
61-7582-5117	4/19/65	Letter to DANIEL C. DUGAN FROM DIRECTOR w/Encds.	8	5	N.P.
61-10404-6	9/21/49	Letter WFO to Dir.	1	1	# — N.P.
61-10404-5	11/17/49	WFO Report	7	1	N.P.
51-348-2	1/11/50	WFO Letter to Dir.	1	1	N.P. (b)(7)(C)
61-7582-1657	3/15/50	HCUA* ANNUAL Report	—	—	Not being made available etc.
61-1292-115	12/11/50	New York Report	49	4	N.P.
61-7589-123	6/19/50	PAGES 217+218 FROM "man without FEAR" by Louis P. Budwe	1	1	—
61-7582-1731	1950	HCUA* ANNUAL Report	—	—	Not being made available
58-1548-50	2/18/46	MEMO STICKLAND TO LADD	1	1	N.P.
58-1548-62	3/1/46	New York Report	60	2	N.P.
			128	16	

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

067381

BUREAU NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT ALBANY

ALBANY

FILE NO. 100-11620

REPORT MADE AT ALBANY, NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 11-30-48	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/27/28 - 11/3/49	REPORT MADE BY JOHN J. O'TOOLE, JR.
TITLE FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R ESPIONAGE - R	200.11

RECEIVED
FEB 1 1949
FBI - ALBANY

RECORDED
FEB 1 1949
FBI - ALBANY

RECORDED
FEB 1 1949
FBI - ALBANY

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR
DISSEMINATION

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER/CHAMBERS named one "FELIX", introduced to him in early 1937 by Col. BORIS SYKOV as paid CP functionary, as a photographer who copied for him documents furnished by ALGER HISS and other U.S. Government employees. CHAMBERS identified photograph of FELIX A. INSLERMAN as that of the photographer "FELIX". INSLERMAN born 7-11-1910, son of AUGUST JOHN and ANNA MARTIN INSLERMAN, both born Estonia.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED
Mr. Tolson (SAC)

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
New York (1 - Special Assistant to Attorney General, THOMAS J. DONOGHUE) (1 - 65-1574)

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

100-364037-13

RECORDED - 68

1 DEC 2 1949

INDEXED - 99

.. RICHARD LOTUS stated that
one week before Christmas, 1948, the INSLERMAN visited the LOTUSES
and INSLERMAN then volunteered that he had been subpoenaed before
the Federal Grand Jury in the "CHAMBERS" matter, and that he did
not know either CHAMBERS or HISS.

INSLERMAN, in
signed statement dated 12/23/48, denied knowing CHAMBERS or BYKOV,
CP membership, photographing any documents belonging to the U.S.
Government clandestinely, engaging in espionage or knowing first
hand of any espionage in U.S.

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DETAILS:

ALLEGATIONS
OF
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

On December 3, 1948, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS submitted a signed statement in which he said that one of the photographers who copied documents which ALGER HISS, and others employed by the United States Government, had furnished to him, was an individual whom he knew only as "FELIX". CHAMBERS advised that "FELIX" was introduced to him by Colonel BORIS BYKOV, early in 1937, as a Paid Functionary of the Communist Party.

On December 13, 1948, CHAMBERS advised the physical description of "FELIX" was as follows:

Name	"FELIX"
Age (in 1937)	Late twenties or early thirties
Weight	165 to 170 lbs.
Height	5' 7 1/2"
Peculiarities	Round, baby face (CHAMBERS stated he called "FELIX" by the nickname "BABY FACE"); clean shaven; no glasses; dress, neat; had black overcoat and gray hat; voice - conversed in English, no accent; believed he was native born of Baltic origin.

CHAMBERS advised that to the best of his recollection, "FELIX" had no hobbies. He recalls that "FELIX" was employed by an electrical firm, the nature of which was not clear to him. However, he was quite certain that it was not a retail firm, and "FELIX" had obtained the job in this firm himself. CHAMBERS had never seen the electrical firm, but he recalled that "FELIX" indicated to him that it was located on Howard Street below Fayette Street in Baltimore.

It was CHAMBERS' recollection that "FELIX" had a Leica camera. CHAMBERS believed he had never seen the camera, although he stated it was possible

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that he, CHAMBERS, may have given the camera to "FELIX". He said that "FELIX" had a wife whom CHAMBERS had never met, and as far as he knew, they had no children.

During the period of CHAMBERS' acquaintanceship with "FELIX", he owned an automobile which CHAMBERS believed to be either a Plymouth, a Ford, or a Chevrolet. He was of the opinion that the car was probably a black sedan and probably bore Maryland plates.

STEPS TAKEN TO IDENTIFY "FELIX"

On December 19, 1948 WHITTAKER CHAMBERS toured the neighborhood of Konig Street, Baltimore, Maryland, in which area he believed the unidentified photographer, "FELIX", resided. In recalling the circumstances of his visit to the area with "FELIX", CHAMBERS stated that in all probability he met "FELIX" by pre-arrangement on some street or in some park in Baltimore, Maryland. According to CHAMBERS' recollection, "FELIX" forgot to bring with him some necessary material, as a result of which "FELIX" and CHAMBERS drove to the Konig Street area so that "FELIX" could obtain the forgotten material from his home. CHAMBERS recalls that the car in which they were riding parked; "FELIX" then left the car and entered his home, although the exact location of the home could not be observed by CHAMBERS. CHAMBERS stated that upon "FELIX's" return to the car, they drove in an easterly direction, and as they left the area, he recalled turning around and observing back porches at the rear of the row of homes, one of which was entered by "FELIX". His recollection was that the name Konig Street remained in his mind over the years because it is in the general area and is the only street name that he could recall, and he must have observed the street sign on this visit to the area where the residence of "FELIX" was located.

Based on this information, a physical survey of the area in the vicinity of Konig Street was made with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, and as a result of this survey, CHAMBERS selected three groups of houses as possibilities which would include the residence of "FELIX". CHAMBERS' first preference was a group of houses located in the 2100 block of Callow Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. The house numbers in this block run from 2101 to approximately 2115, and CHAMBERS

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excluded 2101 Callow Avenue from consideration. CHAMBERS placed this group as his first preference, inasmuch as this was the only group in the area in which back porches could be observed.

A survey of Baltimore City Directories and Reverse Telephone Directories for the years 1935 through 1938 was made to ascertain the names of residents of the 2100 block of Callow Avenue during the pertinent period 1937 and 1938, when "FELIX" was alleged to have resided in the neighborhood. Among the residents of the 2100 block of Callow Avenue during the pertinent period was located the name of FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN as residing at 2113 Callow Avenue. A check of the Reverse Telephone Directories indicated that INSLERMAN was listed as residing at 2113 Callow Avenue, Baltimore, in the Directory issued in April 1937 through the Directory issued in April 1938. Reverse Directories appearing prior or subsequent to the above dates contained no listings for INSLERMAN.

On December 22, 1948, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was shown the photograph of FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN, as above described. At this time CHAMBERS made an instantaneous, definite, and unequivocal identification of INSLERMAN as the individual known to him in 1937 - 1938 in Baltimore, Maryland as "FELIX".

INTERVIEW
OF
FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN

On December 23, 1948 Special Agents FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN and JOHN J. O'TOOLE, JR. talked with FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN, at the General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York, where he was employed, at which time INSLERMAN agreed to accompany the Agents to the resident agency office of this Bureau in Schenectady, New York. The interview began at approximately 11:00 A.M. on instant date. At the outset of the interview INSLERMAN was questioned concerning his knowledge of any espionage activities which had been engaged in by any individuals in or outside of the United States Government. INSLERMAN denied any knowledge of espionage activities. A photograph of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

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was exhibited to him and he immediately denied knowing such a person. INSLERMAN was questioned concerning the taking of any photographs of documents for CHAMBERS, and INSLERMAN denied taking any such photographs. INSLERMAN was thoroughly questioned concerning his own background and employment, as well as his education and places he had resided and traveled. INSLERMAN furnished the following signed statement:

"Schenectady, New York
December 23, 1948

" I FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN make the following voluntary statement to JOHN J. O'TOOLE and FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I know that any statement I make may be used against me in a court of law. I have been advised that I have a right to counsel.

" I was born on July 11, 1910 in New York City. I attended New Brunswick High School, New Brunswick, New Jersey. From 1928 to 1932 I attended Cooper Union Institute of Technology. I also attended John Hopkins University from Oct., 1936 to June, 1939, at which time I received the degree of Bachelor of Science.

" As far as I can recall I first went to Baltimore, Maryland in 1936 during the time that I was in Baltimore I was employed by the BOHN REFRIGERATOR CO. as a draftsman. The Dukko Company also as a draftsman, this firm made photographic enlargers. In May of 1938 I went to work for the GLENN L. MARTIN COMPANY, manufacturers of aircraft. I was employed there in the engineering department until 1942. I then went to work for the REPUBLIC AVIATION CORPN., Farmingdale, L.I. My work at the REPUBLIC AVIATION CORPN. was in the Engineering Department until late 1946. In September of 1946 I went to work for the GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., Schenectady, N.Y. where I am presently employed as an engineer. I have been and am now working on restricted work at GENERAL ELECTRIC.

" During the time that I lived in Baltimore Md. I believe I lived on Fir St. which is directly behind the GLENN R. MARTIN PLANT. I also lived on Callow Ave. in Baltimore Md. the exact number I do not recall but believe I

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"resided there in 1937 until sometime in 1938. I cannot recall the name of another street that I resided on outside of Baltimore.

" I am an amateur photographer and while residing on Callow Ave. I used the bathroom in the premises as a dark room to develop the film I had taken pictures with in my photography hobby.

" I have been shown a picture of an individual by the name of JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. I categorically deny that I was ever acquainted with CHAMBERS. I also deny that I knew CHAMBERS by the name of KARL or KARL' or that I was ever acquainted with CHAMBERS, when he used the name of GEORGE CROSLEY or any other name. I deny that I ever developed any film for CHAMBERS. I deny that CHAMBERS was ever in my home in Baltimore while I was residing on Callow Ave. or any other address in Baltimore. I deny that I ever went to Washington, D. C. to see CHAMBERS. I deny ever knowing an individual by the name of Colonel BYKOV.

" I have been shown photographs of ALGER HISS, FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, PATRICK WHELEN, BERNARD WEINKRANTZ and HENRY J. WADLEIGH. As far as I can recall I have never met RENO, WHELEN, WEINKRANTZ or WADLEIGH.

" I deny that I have ever photographed any documents or papers belonging to the U. S. Government clandestinely for any person or group. I have never engaged in any type of espionage work and deny that I had any first hand knowledge that espionage work was being carried on in the United States.

" A picture of an individual by the name of DAVID CARPENTER has been exhibited to me. I have never been acquainted with this individual by the name of CARPENTER.

" I deny that I was ever a member of the Communist Party or that any person ever attempted to recruit me to join the Communist Party. On several occasions while I attended Cooper Union Institute of Technology I stopped in Union Square New York to listen to individuals speak, but never participated in any discussions with persons at these meetings.

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" I have read this statement, consisting of one and three quarter hand-written pages and it is true to the best of my knowledge. I have initialed page one and this page.

/s/ Felix A. Inslerman

"Witnessed:

/s/ Francis D. O'Brien Special Agent F.B.I. N.Y.C.
/s/ John J. O'Toole Special Agt. FBI Albany NY"

In the cellar of the residence were neatly piled in a box a number of New York City newspapers, all containing publicity given to the "HISS-CHAMBERS" case—for approximately the preceding three weeks. It was noted that at the time INSLERMAN was questioned and shown photographs of CHAMBERS, HISS, WADLEIGH, and RENO, he had no hesitancy about the use of the individuals' names, and gave as a reason for this fact that he, INSLERMAN, had followed the case thoroughly in the newspapers. He explained that he had followed the entire case very carefully through the papers, and stated that it was only natural that anyone would have an extreme interest in that particular case.

INSLERMAN was asked if he would accompany the Agents to New York City to confront WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He stated he would go willingly to New York

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City with the Agents to confront CHAMBERS, but would desire to do so the following day.

INSLERMAN then accompanied Agent FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN and the writer to Schenectady, New York, approximately forty miles from INSLERMAN's residence. During the course of this travel, INSLERMAN was thoroughly questioned as to his residence at Baltimore, Maryland. INSLERMAN claimed that he did reside on Callow Avenue as set forth in the signed statement, and that while residing there he used the bathroom of his house as a photographic dark room. However, he continued to deny that CHAMBERS had ever visited his home in Baltimore, or that he ever knew anyone by the name of CHAMBERS.

At that time, according to LOTUS, INSLERMAN volunteered the information that he had been subpoenaed by the Federal Grand Jury for the Southern District of New York in connection with the inquiry that body was making into the CHAMBERS matter. LOTUS further stated INSLERMAN volunteered the information he did not know CHAMBERS nor did he know ALGER HISS.

LEICA CAMERA

As a result of interviews with WILTTAKER CHAMBERS regarding the photographer "FELIX", it was CHAMBERS' recollection that "FELIX" had a Leica camera. CHAMBERS was of the opinion that he had never seen the camera, although he stated that it was possible that he, CHAMBERS, may have given the camera to "FELIX".

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"and reason to believe that such information was to be used to the benefit of a foreign power and to the injury of the United States, and have conspired to defraud the United States of the honest, impartial and loyal services of certain of its employees by procuring them to remove and make available to unauthorized persons official documents of the United States Government.

" 3. In my official capacity, as a result of official investigations conducted by me and official reports and other official material read and reviewed by me, I am satisfied and believe that the above mentioned crimes arose out of the following: Beginning about 1936 and continuing to about April, 1938, one Jay David Whittaker Chambers procured certain employees of the Government of the United States to remove official documents and information from the possession of various departments of the Government and to make them available to himself and other unauthorized persons for ultimate delivery to a foreign power; as delivered to Chambers this material consisted of original documents or written or typewritten copies or summaries thereof; it was Chambers' practice and that of the other unauthorized persons to deliver such material to certain photographers, including said Felix A. Inslerman, for photographic reproduction on microfilm,

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"and upon completion of such photographing to return the official documents to the said Government employees for restoration in the Government's files; certain of this microfilm, which is of 35 millimeter size, has been produced by Chambers; the equipment used for the purpose of such photographic reproduction included at least one Leica camera; there is some indication that these practices were continued for an undetermined period subsequent to April, 1938.

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"cameras referred to above, including an Ernemann-Bob which he had had in his possession since 1936, would take standard film.

" 6. As a result of the information received by me in the course of the performance of my official duties in connection with this case, I am reasonably satisfied and have cause to believe that the Leica camera, bearing serial number 234730 above referred to, was properly designed and intended for use and which was used as a means of committing the offenses above described and that it was possessed and controlled and designed and intended for use and used in violation of the Espionage Act (Act of June 15, 1917, as amended). On the basis of such official information in my possession, I have further reasonable cause to believe that the said Ernemann-Bob camera may have been so used.

" 7. Deponent further says that on the 5th day of January, 1949 at the offices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Court House, New York City, he had a conversation with the said Jay David Whittaker Chambers, whom deponent knows has given information to the United States Government concerning the matters set forth in the second and third paragraphs of this affidavit, and the same Chambers told deponent that he had furnished government documents to be photographed to a man by the name

200-3

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*of Felix who lived on Calow Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland and who did photographic work and had a Leica camera; that said Chambers further stated in this same conversation that on January 3rd, 1949 he saw the said person whom he knew as Felix in the United States Court House in New York City and that he then learned that he was known as Felix A. Inslerman; deponent further says that he himself saw the said Felix A. Inslerman in the United States Court House in New York City on the 3rd of January, 1949.

INVENTORY WORKSHEET

File No: See References

Re: Alger Hiss

Date: Feb. 1977
(month/year)

PZT

3/25/46

PETTY then said that relative to their discussion about the Bar that it was black mail to threaten him that way and that they will not be able to get away with it. She said that, "It was a lousy trick" to threaten him, to which RUSHMORE said, "I wish the dirty s.o.b.'s would threaten me". Mrs. LEWIS said that it was "Some Commie in the State Department who wanted to know who had released the information." RUSHORE said that he wanted to go on record that it was ALGER HISS, who is probably running the State Department and that he, RUSHMORE, had a witness who worked for "Time Magazine" who would be willing to get on a witness stand and state that HISS paid dues to the Communist Party for three years. (RUSHMORE is probably referring to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, one of the editors of Time Magazine and former member of the Communist Party. CHAMBERS had been used as an informant relative to Communist matters.)

5/9/58

says present at the University of Virginia was quite a group of people, among whom were Charles Gregory, the former Labor Department solicitor, and Charles A. Horsky, who were all acquainted or were friends of Alger Hiss.

Ferman then remarked that he is very much concerned about the apparent rising tide of criticism against the Bureau and referred to the criticism of the Fred J. Cook book on Alger Hiss,

61-190-702

3/3/55

haps the CRC should work in such fields as the defense of ALGERIA,
He said that per-

61-10149-4605

11/7/49

II. J.Y DAVID CHITTAKER CHAMBERS'
ALLEGATIONS CONCERNING FRANKLIN
VICTOR RENO

ISLIC DON LEVIN advised Special Agents JAMES F. SULLIVAN and JAMES P. MARTIN of the New York Office on December 20, 1948, that he arranged for CHAMBERS to meet ADOLPH BERLE in the Fall of 1939, and that they did have dinner at the BERLE home on December 2, 1939. LEVIN took notes and he recalls that CHAMBERS, in reporting on Communist Party underground activities to BERLE, mentioned VINCENT and PHILIP RENO along with other individuals such as ALGER HISS, et al.

61- 7728- 10

12/11/50

Governor Gruening, when interviewed, on September 26, 1950, advised that while he was in Washington he had known Alger Hiss very casually, however, knew absolutely nothing about Hiss' political and philosophical beliefs, and that he had never been in Hiss' home nor had Hiss been in his.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BUREAU

FILE NO. [REDACTED]

REPORT MADE AT ANCHORAGE, ALASKA	DATE WHEN MADE 10-10-50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9-13, 14, 15, 26- 30-10-2 3 4 9-50	REPORT MADE BY TIMOTHY M. CASEY MR
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GRUENING admitted knowing ALGER HISS casually

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1001-23216-107	
OCT 8 1950 12 15 10 AM 1001-23216-107	RECORDED - 29 INDEXED - 29

10/10/50

GOVERNOR GRUENING stated that he knew ALGER HISS very casually while both were living in Washington, D.C., but he knew absolutely nothing about HISS.

10/10/50

AN File 121-301

political or philosophical beliefs and he was very much surprised when the facts came out concerning HISS and he was brought to trial. GRUENING stated that he had never been in the HISS home and that HISS had never been in his home.

Xb2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON FIELD

FILE NO. 121-14487 ep

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D.C.	DATE WHEN MADE 8/7/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/20, 28, 7/3, 10-15 17-21, 24-27/50	REPORT MADE BY WILLIAM T. FORSYTH
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121-23239-15	
SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 22 1950	

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8/7/50

~~Whittaker Chambers has named
Lee Pressman as a member of the same committee~~
~~as myself. Lee recently before the~~
~~House Committee on Un-American Activities Lee~~
~~Pressman admitted having joined the Communist~~
~~Party in 1934 but had gotten out after one year.~~

INVENTORY WORKSHEET

File No: See ReferenceRe: Alger HissDate: Feb 1977
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (type of comm., to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (identify statute if (b) (3) cited)
			Act	Rel	
58-1548-94	3/25/46	New York Report	37	1	N.P.
61-190-702	5/9/58	Memo NCASE to Tolson	1	1	N.P.
61-10149-4605	3/3/55	Philadelphia Letter	7	1	N.P.
61-7728-10	11/7/49	DENVER REPORT	99	1	N.P.
61-7582-2848	6/27/1955	HCUA Investigations of Comm. Act. in the Los Angeles, Calif AREA.	—	—	Not being made Available etc.
61-7582-3243	6/12-13/56	HCUA Invest. of the unauthorized use of U.S. Passports	—	—	Not being made Available etc.
61-7582-2849	7/5/55	HCUA Invest. of Comm. Act in the SAN Diego, Calif. AREA	—	—	Not being made Available etc.
121-23216-19	12/11/50	Stanley to Belmont Memo	6	1	N.P.
121-23216-107	10/10/50	ANCHORAGE REPORT	12	3	N.P.
121-23239-15	8/7/50	WFO Report	54	3	N.P.
			218	11	

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DW
4503
NOV 28 1950

TELETYPE

EE * RELAY TO WFO

WA AND WFO 6 FROM BA 11-22-50 5-24 PM MLF
DIRECTOR AND SAC WASHINGTON FIELD URGENT

Mr. Tolson	—
Mr. Ladd	—
Mr. Clegg	—
Mr. Glavin	—
Mr. Nichols	—
Mr. Rosen	—
Mr. Tracy	—
Mr. Harbo	—
Mr. Belmont	—
Mr. Mohr	—
Tele. Room	—
Mr. Nease	—
Miss Gandy	—

STATE, LGE. RE BUREAU LETTER TO WFO DATED OCT TWENTYFIVE, FIFTY. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS ADVISED SA PAUL D. EARNEST ON NOV TWENTYONE, FIFTY, THAT SOMETIME DURING THE LATTER PART OF THIRTYSIX OR IN THE EARLY PART OF THIRTYSEVEN, ALGER AND PRISCILLA HISS ENTERTAINED ON NUMEROUS OCCASIONS AN INDIVIDUAL BY NAME OF [REDACTED] WHO WORKED IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT, PROBABLY IN THE [REDACTED] IN WASHINGTON, D.C. AT THIS TIME THE HISSES, ACCORDING TO THE RECOLLECTION OF CHAMBERS, WERE RESIDING AT THEIR THIRTIETH STREET HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D.C. CHAMBERS STATED THAT AT THIS TIME THE HISSES CONSIDERED [REDACTED] AND ANOTHER STATE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEE BY NAME OF [REDACTED] AS POTENTIAL MATERIAL FOR RECRUITMENT INTO THE CP UNDERGROUND APPARATUS WHICH WAS HEADED BY CHAMBERS. ACCORDING TO CHAMBERS, [REDACTED] BELONGED TO A GROUP IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT WHO WERE KNOWN AS LIBERALS AND FOR THIS REASON THEY WERE SELECTED BY THE HISSES AS POTENTIAL COMMUNISTS. CHAMBERS ADVISED HOWEVER THAT ALGER HISS WAS NEVER VERY ENTHUSIASTIC CONCERNING INDEXED 29 [REDACTED] AND COULD MAKE NO PROGRESS WITH THEM. ACCORDING TO CHAMBERS, NO OVERT STATEMENTS WERE MADE BY THE HISSES AND NEITHER [REDACTED] KNEW INDEXED 29 JAN 23 1951 121-25182-78
END OF PAGE ONE

11/22/50

PAGE TWO

ANYTHING OF THE REAL MOTIVE OF THE Hisses APPROACH. CHAMBERS STATED THAT IN HIS OPINION THESE PEOPLE WERE ENTIRELY INNOCENT AND NEVER KNEW WHY THEY WERE ASKED TO VISIT WITH THE Hisses. CHAMBERS COULD FURNISH NO IDENTIFYING INFO CONCERNING [REDACTED] AND WAS UNABLE TO RECALL HIS FIRST NAME, STATING THAT HE DOUBTED IF HE HAD EVER HEARD IT MENTIONED BY THE Hisses. WASHINGTON FIELD IS REQUESTED TO ASCERTAIN IF THE EMPLOYEE WAS THE ONLY [REDACTED] EMPLOYED IN THE STATE DEPT. IN THIRTYSIX DASH THIRTYSEVEN AND IF SO REPORT THE INFO FURNISHED BY CHAMBERS IN AN INVESTIGATIVE REPORT. IF INVESTIGATION BY THE WFO INDICATES THAT THE EMPLOYEE WAS NOT THE ONLY INDIVIDUAL BY NAME OF [REDACTED] EMPLOYED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT DURING THE ABOVEENTIONED YEARS, IT IS SUGGESTED THAT WFO REPORT THE INFO FURNISHED BY CHAMBERS IN ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION OF THE REPORT. BUDED NOV TWENTYSEVEN. RUC.

CARSON

END

4

BA R 6 WA MIM

DSC

SAC CLEVELAND WFO

~~K-514~~
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
 THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

BUREAU

FILE NO. [REDACTED]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Washington, D. C.	12/11/50	11/2, 6-8, 10, 13 21, 24, 27; 12/7/50	ALBERT C. HAYDEN ACH:sm

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

12-25182-31	11-26
get it WF-21	
DTH	

18. ARE LOANED TO YOU BY THE FBI AND ARE NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE

12/11/50

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS advised on November 21, 1950 that sometime during the latter part of 1936 or early 1937, ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS entertained an individual by the name of █ █ who then worked in the State Department, Washington, D. C. At that time, the HISSes, according to the recollection of CHAMBERS, were residing at their thirtieth Street House, Washington, D. C. CHAMBERS stated at that time the HISSes considered █ as potential material for recruitment into the Communist Party underground apparatus which was headed by Chambers. According to CHAMBERS, █ was said to have belonged to a group in the State Department who were considered "Liberals" and for that reason was selected by the HISSes as a potential Communist. CHAMBERS related that ALGER HISS was never enthusiastic concerning █ █ and could make no progress with him. According to CHAMBERS, no overt statements were made by the HISSes and █ did not know the real motive of the approach of the HISSES. CHAMBERS added that in his opinion █ was entirely innocent and never knew why he was asked to visit with the HISSes. Chambers was unable to furnish any identifying information concerning █ █ and was unable to recall his first name. (171-15182-18)

ALGER HISS was tried in New York on November 17, 1949. The jury returned a verdict of guilty on January 21, 1950 against ALGER HISS on both counts in the indictment for perjury and HISS was sentenced on January 25, 1950 to five years imprisonment on each of the two counts in the indictment, the sentences to run concurrently. HISS was subsequently released on \$10,000 bail pending appeal of the case.

12/11/50

1 In connection with the information furnished by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as reflected in Baltimore teletype dated November 22, 1950, it is noted that CHAMBERS merely advised that ALGER HISS selected , not further identified, in the State Department as a potential Communist. However, he was unable to make any progress with . No overt statements were made by HISS, and according to CHAMBERS, did not even know he was being so considered.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 2
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **BUREAU**

TMF

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 3/4/54	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/3/54	REPORT MADE BY HAROLD P. HINCKLEY
		CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Pertinent part of deposition of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in US District Court at Baltimore, Maryland on 11/5/48 set forth, as well as documentation of CHAMBERS and ALGER HISS.

- R U C -

REFERENCE: WFO airtel dated 2/24/54.
Report of SA HAROLD P. HINCKLEY, at NY, dated 2/25/54.

AGENCY *photo and State*
REQ. REC'D 5-9-58
REP'T FORW. 5-19-58
BY *Tele memb. 5/19*
Re: Spec. reg.

*1 photo White House Bldg
alone - 9/11/58 PD*

*3 cc csc
cc 1/8/58*

*1 photo - C.R.
(7. final)
9/10/54
curr)*

*photo AF & gen
M. B. 11. 5. 58
3-5-58
D. Far*

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>SNA</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE: <i>John F. Quinn</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		121-25182 - 56	RECORDED - EX-129
5 - Bureau (121-25182) E.B. 1 - New York (121-9962) <i>5 (1) APR 8 1954</i>		<i>1 - M. 8 1954</i>	INDEXED - EX-129

3/4/54

NY 121-9962

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

In the United States District Court for the District of Maryland, Civil No. 4176, in the case of ALGER HISS, Plaintiff, versus WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Defendant, the following in substance is part of the deposition of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS at Baltimore, Maryland on November 5, 1948:

Mr. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS stated that it was correct that when he came to Washington he was to set up a new apparatus which was to take certain persons out of old groups, for which he was to serve as contact, and to recruit additional persons to operate in the same way. He stated that one of Mr. HISS' activities was to try to draw new people of culture to the apparatus or into the apparatus of which he (CHAMBERS) was organizing.

Mr. CHAMBERS stated "it was the purpose of the apparatus to have people, to have its members approach after very careful consideration, anyone whom they felt was a possible recruit." He stated in this regard that Mr. HISS worked on a [redacted] who was a member of the State Department, but that no results were effected. Mr. CHAMBERS said he did not know [redacted] full name. He said that he believed Mr. HISS entertained his possible recruits and believed he was entertained at their houses and, as nearly as he could remember, they discussed various tangential questions like the Spanish Civil War and things of that nature, but that in the case of [redacted] the facts were unsatisfactory for recruitment.

3/4/54

NY 121-9962

ALGER HISS was a former employee of the United States Department of State, who was indicted on December 12, 1948 by a Special Grand Jury of the Southern District of New York on two counts of perjury, first that he falsely testified before the Special Grand Jury that he had not turned over State Department documents to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party and, second, that he had not had any contact with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS subsequent to January 1, 1937.

On January 20, 1950, ALGER HISS was convicted on both counts of the indictment and on January 25, 1950 was sentenced to five years imprisonment on each count, the sentence to run concurrently.

New York City T-11, of known reliability, advised on September 2, 1946 that ALGER HISS was contacted on several occasions by parties known to him and that [] was one of these and he believed these individuals were all members of the United Nations Assembly in New York.

3/4/54

NY 121-9962

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS

New York City T-11

3/4/54

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New York City T-11, of known reliability, advised on September 2, 1946 that ALGER HISS was contacted on several occasions by parties known to him and that [REDACTED] was one of these and he believed these individuals were all members of the United Nations Assembly in New York.

Office Men. dum • UNITED ST GOVERNMENT

TO : H. B. Fletcher Time of call: 9:20 a.m. DATE: March 12, 1949
FROM: J. T. Patts

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Davis _____

Supervisor Wilsbos stated he believed that Stephen John Brody, 19 Eector Street, mentioned in New York teletype dated March 12, 1949, is either a lawyer or private detective who was hired by the attorneys for Alger Hiss to do some work on that case.

923-1214-2314
JTB:hw

RECORDED . 9

INDEXED . 9

162-1214-2314

23 MAR 17 1949

JZ APR 1 1949

2-1-1

mg

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORT NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 100-89851 MAR

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 3/31/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/29; 10/4, 5; 12/10, 12, 28, 31/48 4/7, 13, 18, 23, 29 12/22	REPORT MADE BY FRANCIS J. GALLANT
CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R			

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

701-1335-38 INDEXED - 94

F OF
3 APR. 1 1949

RECORDED - 94

[Handwritten signatures and initials over the bottom half of the card]

3/31/49

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS stated that HENRY HILL COLLINS was a member of an original underground group organized by HAROLD WARE among Government employees in Washington, D. C. in the early 1930's. The primary objective at the outset was to place Communists in important positions where they had opportunity for advancement in order to formulate and influence policy along lines sympathetic to Communist interests. CHAMBERS included in this group ALGER and DONALD MISS, JOHN ABT, CHARLES KRALER, VICTOR PERLO, NATHAN WITT, and LEOPOLDO PRESSMAN in addition to HENRY HILL COLLINS, who acted as treasurer of this group.

HENRY HILL COLLINS was interviewed on December 5, 1948 in the office of the American-Russian Institute, 58 Park Avenue, New York City, which is also Mr. COLLINS' residence, by SA's NORMAN P. BAGWELL and THOMAS G. SPENCER. When questioned concerning his knowledge of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, he replied that he had been interviewed on several occasions concerning this individual but that during these interviews he had failed to recall any information concerning WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or whether he had ever met this person. He stated that since the recent publicity of Mr. CHAMBERS and Mr. MISS, particularly before the House Un-American Activities Committee, he is now of the definite impression that he saw a person probably identical with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS but who did not use that particular name in Washington, D. C. in the middle 1930's. It was COLLINS' recollection that he saw CHAMBERS on several occasions at cocktail parties and other social affairs in Washington, D. C. and stated that it is possible that CHAMBERS might have been a guest in his, COLLINS', home on such an occasion. COLLINS stated that he remembered CHAMBERS as a newspaper man or a writer of some type or other.

3/31/49

ALGER HISS, in the course of an interview in connection with the allegations made by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, advised that he was acquainted with HENRY HILL COLLINS and had associated with him during his early youth in Maryland. He has since that time been a friend of COLLINS.

3/16/54

She stated that Mr. COHN among other things accused her to the jury of being a protege of LAUCHLIN CURRIE and ALGER HISS and an outstanding example of how people of her ilk advanced in the State Department, which she stated was anything but factual.

101-3616-109

Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

March 29, 1954

RECORDED-21 Director, FBI
101-3616-109

3/23/54 -

She stated that Mr. Cohn, among other things, accused her to the jury of being a protegee of Lauchlin Currie and Alger Hiss and an outstanding example of how people of her ilk advanced in the State Department, which she stated was anything but factual.

101-3616-109

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 6/22/54	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/6, 7, 8, 15, 17, 28; 5/25, 26; 6/ 1, 2, 7-9/54	REPORT
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101-5828 + 72	SEARCHED - 2A
IP 24 JUN 23 1954	INDEXED - 2B
.1) (RM)	

*8 ARE LOANED TO YOU BY THE FBI AND ARE NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE
GPO PRINTING OFFICE 16-20342-2

6/22/54

Assistant United States Attorney THOMAS MURPHY advised on September 20, 1949 that he had heard from a source which he termed reliable that LAWRENCE DUGGAN, son of STEPHEN DUGGAN, was practically forced by ALGER HISS to accept for employment by the Institute, persons who resigned from the Federal Government during inquiries into their loyalty. HISS supposedly threatened to cut off Carnegie Foundation finances to the Institute.

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, former editor of the "Daily Worker", an East Coast daily Communist newspaper, advised that ALGER HISS was a member of a "Communist-underground" cell in Washington, D. C. in the 1930's. HISS is currently incarcerated following his conviction for perjury in connection with his Communist activities.

101-5828-72

7/31/50

Wign wrote to ~~Miss~~ after he was convicted.
I do happen to know that she

105-12931-1

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Director, FBI
FROM: SAC, New York

DATE: August 21, 1950

Also, that she holds ALGER/RISS and like individuals in high esteem.

cc: Albany
New Haven

VLR:jec:jmh

118-0

RECORDED - 109

INDEXED - 109

105-0-3187

82 1950

52 SEP 2 1950

INVENTORY WORKSHEET

File No: Seed ReferencesRe: Alger HissDate: Feb 1977
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (type of comm., to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (identify statute if (b) (3) cited)
			Act	Rel	
121-25182-18	11/22/50	Baltimore Teletype	2	2	N.P. (b)(7)(C)
121-25182-31	12/11/50	WFO Report	30	3	N.P. (b)(7)(C)
121-25182-56	3/4/54	New York Report	7	6	N.P. (b)(7)(C) + (b)(7)(D)
62-12114-2314	3/12/49	memo Batts to Fletcher	1	1	N.P.
101-1335-38	3/31/49	New York Report	10	3	N.P.
101-3616-109	3/16/54	WFO Letter	4	1	N.P.
101-3616-109	3/23/54	Letter to AAG from Director	5	2	N.P.
101-5828-72	6/22/54	New York Report	9	2	N.P. [REDACTED]
105-12931-1	7/31/50	Anonymous Letter	1	1	N.P.
105-0-3187	8/21/50	New York Letter	2	1	N.P.
			71	22	

Page 6

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: July 12, 1950

FROM : GUY NOTTET, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

The Philadelphia Office pointed out that Mr. MARTIN was a former partner of THOMAS L. FAWCETT, father of PRISCILLA MISS; and that Mr. MARTIN was very cooperative with the Philadelphia Office during the investigation of the ALICE MISS case.

105-12558-1

7/12/50

The case proven against the spy HUGO is well known. This man, an American, was in the State Department during the war, at the same time as Tolson, in charge of the transmission of information to Russia, influencing American policy in favor of Russia. (Many of the members of MURKIN's last firm in New York City, is the typewriter of HUGO).

HUGO was appointed to his lucrative and influential position as head of the "Carnegie Endowment for International Peace" by TRUMAN, the man who would have been Secretary of State had he not been elected President.

105-2558-1

3/13/62

FOX also advised he had visited the
home of FANNY WITMER WHITE and ALICE
MISS.

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
124-7509 + 9	
MAY 22 1962	
(O-12-112)	
RECORDED - 134	INDEXED - 134
SEARCHED	SERIALIZED

3/13/52

WV also stated that he had visited the
homes of MARY FORTIN WHITE and ALICE JESS.

3/13/52

" JAMES CHAMBERS, a confessed Soviet Espionage Agent, advised that ALGER HISS was a member of a Communist Party underground group operating in Washington in the late 1930s. CHAMBERS advised that HISS made available to him confidential information and documents from the files of the State Department, where he was then employed, knowing that this information would be furnished to CHAMBERS, a Soviet Agent. ALGER HISS denied these allegations publicly before a hearing of the House Committee on Un-American Activities in August, 1948. On the basis of this testimony in Federal Court for the Southern District of New York, ALGER HISS was indicted and tried for perjury, of which charge he was found guilty by the District Court in the same jurisdiction, and sentenced to serve five years.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT: WASHINGTON, D. C.

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 2/17/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/1, 2/2, 3/3, 4/4, 5/5, 6/6, 7/7, 8/8, 9/9, 10/10, 11/11, 12/12, 13/13, 14/14, 15/15, 16/16, 17/17, 18/18, 19/19, 20/20, 21/21, 22/22, 23/23, 24/24, 25/25, 26/26, 27/27, 28/28, 29/29, 30/30, 31/31
-------------------------------------	------------------------------	---

Agreeing meeting
and being in contact with such persons as ALGER
HHR, JACK COOPER, THOMAS HILL COLLINS, CHARLES
KRAZEL, and others as a result of her position
with HILL COMMITTEE and subsequent employment with
other Committees.

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
101-3411-207	
SEARCHED	INDEXED - 6
SERIALIZED	FILED
WAA	
WAA	

1/27/51

ADmits MEETING AND BEING
IN CONTACT WITH SUCH PEOPLE AS ALGER HISS, MAX LOWENTHAL, HENRY HILL COLLINS,
IRVING KAPLAN, CHARLES KRAMER AND OTHERS AS A RESULT OF HER POSITION ON NYE
COMMITTEE AND SUBSEQUENT OTHER COMMITTEES.

100-19831

FGR:jah

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R569 MAR 14 1961

61 FEB 17 1951

INDEXED - 64

5 WAK

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON FIELD

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 8/2/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/13, 23; 7/7, 10, 11/50
----------------------------	--------------------------	--

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

101-3411-164	RECORDED 36
	INDEXED - 36
AUG 4 1950	

8/2/50

Also of interest was the fact that ALGER HISS was also employed at that time on the Senate Munitions Committee and as late as 1936 the subject listed HISS as a reference for application for a Government position.

101-3411-164

10/27/51

An informant of unknown reliability recently
advised subject was formerly a close associate of Alger
Hiss.

101-5178-9

11/9/51

You should particularly ascertain the nature of any association by the subject with Alger Hiss, and any activities which identify the subject with the so-called "Perlo Group."

101-5178-9

12/20/50

✓ Mrs. HERBST denied ever knowing DONALD HISS, CHARLES KRAMER,
VICTOR PERLO, HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., NATHAN TIT, ALGER HISS, PRISCILLA
HISS, JAY PETERS, or ~~SILVERMAN~~ SILVERMAN. It was in connection with question-
ing concerning SILVERMAN that Mrs. HERBST recalled meeting SILVERMASTER.

101-5244-12

2/3/53

At this time I am listing the names of the following individuals in the following cities, who in the years I knew them I believed to be members of the Communist Party. I have no idea whether they are still members now since I have been completely out of touch with politics for more than two years, and with many of these people for ten years.

WASHINGTON:

HENRY HILL COLLING, JR.; BELA and SONYA GOLD;
DOC BLUMBLRG, ALGER HIRSCH and wife; RALPH EBEL; HERBERT SCHITTEL; SYLVIA BLITCHER; SALIY SCREON, (Front not CP that I know of); JULIA KATZ; MARIAN S. CHACON; MARIAN ____; BEN MOORE and wife; ADAM DAPIN and wife; FRANK RHYLICK.

INVENTORY WORKSHEET

File No: See ReferencesRe: Alger HissDate: Feb 1977
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (type of comm., to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (identify statute if (b) (3) cited)
			Act	Rel	
105-12558-1	7/12/50	WFO Letter	42	2	N.P.
105-12558-1	8/1/50	—	—	—	—
124-7509-9	3/13/52	WFO Report	5	3	N.P.
101-3411-207	2/1/51	WFO Report	22	1	N.P.
101-3411-211	1/27/51	WFO Teletype	2	1	N.P.
101-3411-164	8/2/50	New York Report	8	2	N.P.
101-5178-9	10/27/50	MEMO Heinrich to Belmont	2	1	N.P.
101-5178-9	11/9/50	Letter to WFO	1	1	N.P.
101-5244-12	12/20/50	WFO Report	7	1	N.P.
101-1336-38	2/3/53	Statement of Susan B. Anthony McAoy	41	1	N.P.
			131	130	

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8/13/54

On January 13, 1949, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party, advised that HENRY HILL COLLINS was a member of the original Communist underground apparatus operated by HAROLD WARE in Washington, D.C. CHAMBERS stated that this group was made up of CHARLES KWAMEER, VICTOR PERLO, LEE PRESSMAN, NATHAN WITT, ALGER HISS and DONALD HISS. CHAMBERS said that each of these individuals had his own separate cell consisting of ten to twenty persons who were employed in various government agencies in Washington, D.C.

121-15418-41

3/11/54

In addition, NICHOLS said that he was at the San Francisco Conference; that he knew ALGER HISS well:

stated that NICHOLS made statements that he had done propaganda work on behalf of ALGER HISS in Los Angeles, California

140-3652-1

3/11/54

further advised that he only knows that NICHOLS was in San Francisco and had no knowledge whether NICHOLS attended the San Francisco Conference or was friendly with ALGER HISS.

140-3652-1

✓
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Nelson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Truman
Mr. Nease
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

The Alger Hiss Debate

To The Journal: Regarding my television debate with former President Truman, which you covered so well in your columns, Mr. Truman denied that J. Edgar Hoover had ever told him that Harry Dexter White was associated with Soviet espionage.

I replied: "He so stated in his letter to Gen. Vaughan." Mr. Truman's rejoinder was: "No, he didn't. Ever read the letter?" I answered "Yes." The former president then said: "Well, you didn't read it very carefully."

I have before me J. Edgar Hoover's letter to Gen. Vaughan, dated Nov. 8, 1945, as reprinted in U. S. News and World Report (Nov. 27, 1953).

In this letter Mr. Hoover lists Harry Dexter White and Nathan Gregory Silvermaster as among "persons . . . actually the source from which information passing through the Soviet espionage system was being obtained" and describes White and Silvermaster as "participants in this operation or . . . utilized by principals in this ring for the purpose of obtaining data in which the Soviet is interested."

In a subsequent letter, dated Feb. 1, 1946, Mr. Hoover describes White as "a valuable adjunct to an underground Soviet espionage organization operating in Washington, D. C." (Same source.)

In his book, "Witness," Whittaker Chambers writes: "In the persons of Alger Hiss and Harry Dexter White, the Soviet military intelligence sat close to the heart of the United States government."

This is the same Hiss that Mr. Truman denied was a Communist spy.

ANTHONY T. BOUSCAREN,
Associate Professor, Political Science,
Marquette University
Milwaukee.

MR. BRANIGAN

101-4053-A
NOV 27 1956
170 SEP 27 1956

Milwaukee Journal
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
September 11, 1956
J. D. Ferguson, Pres. & Editor

INDEXED

61 SEP 28 1956

Letter to Director

June 13, 1951

WALLACH stated (he was aware) that NOEL FIELD and ALGER HISS were good friends and that NOEL FIELD had informed him that he had written to ALGER HISS seeking his advice on getting into the writing field.

105-2175-72

7/27/51

Kallach stated that Noel Field and Alger Hiss were good friends and that Noel Field had informed him that he had written to Alger Hiss seeking his advice on getting into the writing field.

105-2175-72

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT
FROM : V. P. KEAY
SUBJECT: WALTER WINCHELL BROADCAST
9 P.M., December 17, 1950

DATE: December 18, 1950

The Walter Winchell Broadcast of December 17, 1950, was monitored by Supervisor Edward S. Sanders and below are items from that broadcast which may be of interest to the Bureau:

"The lawyers for Alger Hiss are telling friends they will uncover a scientific bombshell and asked for a new trial."

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
~~Nichols~~ _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Mease _____
Gandy _____

SEARCHED - 30 162-31615-638
INDEXED - 30

INDEXED - 30

RECOMMENDATION: This is for your information.

ESS:jo 3-100

12/18/50

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BELMONT

ADDENDUM:

In analyzing the above information, it would appear that relative to the Alger Hiss case, Winchell is referring to the apparent attempts on the part of the defense to build a typewriter which will have identical characteristics as those of the Hiss typewriter which produced the questioned documents used at the trial. As you know, we have received information on this from our New York Office and are following the activities of the defense in this attempt. We have also called the tactics of the defense to the attention of Mr. Donegan, in order that he may mention these tactics to the court if it appears appropriate.



62-31615-638

8/11/55

Mr. FRED T. WILKINSON, Warden, and Mr. JOHN A. TAYLOR, Associate Warden, advised on 8/5/54 the barber shop schedules are arranged by the administration of the institution and not by an inmate clerk. In their opinion HARRY GOLD, ALGER HISS, JOHN WILLIAMSON and DAVID GREENGLASS were not regular customers of DI MARZO.

62-60445-10

SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY
DALLAS, TEXAS

March 16, 1950

Honorable Joseph R. McCarthy
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

MAR 20 1950

Dear Sir:

Congratulations on your effort to get the communists out of the State Department. May I say to you that as far back as 1946 a list containing seven names of communists or fellow travelers in the State Department was circulated. The list was as follows: Dean Acheson, Ben V. Cohen, Leo Pasvolsky, Alfred McCormick, Spurville Braden, John Carter Vincent, and Alger Hiss.

Encl. to
121-13347-50X

INVENTORY WORKSHEET

File No:

Re: Alger Hiss

Date:

Feb 1977
(month/year)

pg 8

Serial	Date	Description (type of comm., to, from)	No. of Pages	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b) (3) cited)	
				Act	Rel
101-4053- 1425	11/20/67	MORGENTHAU DIARY (GERMANY) Vol. 1	—	—	Not being made available etc.
121-15413-41	8/15/54	New York Report	5	1	N.P.
140-3652-1	3/11/54	New York Letter	3	2	N.P. (b)(7)(D)
101-4053-NR	9/11/56	Milwaukee JOURNAL	1	1	
105-2115-72	6/13/51	WFO Letter	6	1	N.P.
105-2115-92	7/27/51	D.E. to Dean's L. Nicholson	6	1	N.P.
101-3616-55	12/52	ERNEST JEWY Testimony at Lauchlin Currie	29	0	(b)(3)
62-31-15-638	12/18/50	Memo Kery to Belmont	2	2	N.P.
62-60545-15	8/14/55	Philadelphia Letter	4	1	N.P.
121-15413-52A	4/5/50	D.E. Letter to Hanesey (cont'd)	3	1	N.P.
			59	10.	

Page 8

4/13/50

Pursuant to the instructions in reference to [redacted],
[redacted] was questioned regarding the names of BEN MACHESON, BEN
[redacted], LEON PASVOLCKY, ALFRED CO CORMICK, JEROME CHADEN, JOHN
CAPTRV[VINCENT], ALGER HIRSCH, and GUSTAVODURAN, which appeared in
[redacted] letter to Senator LEONARD on March 16, 1950.

121-13347-56

4/13/50

stated that he remembered two things that
WATT told him, and they were

(1) that ALGER HISS was a card carrying member of the
Communist Party, and

121-13347-56

4/11/50

ALSO INCLUDED IN LETTER NAMES OF
DEAN ACHESON, BEN V. COHEN, LEO PASVOLSKY, ALFRED MC CORNICK, SPRUILLE BRADEN,
JOHN CARTER VINCENT, ALGER HESS, AND GUSTAVO DURAN. DURING INTERVIEW OBTAIN ANY
INFORMATION IN POSSESSION OF RE THESE INDIVIDUALS.

121-13347-55

ATTACK

PUBLISHED BY
ATTACK Publishing Co.
108 S. Grand Ave.,
Mr. Louis G. Mo.
EDITOR:
John Rothrock

PARTY RESPONSIBILITY

AT THE two year struggle consisting of conventions, conferences, writing, briefs, discussions, acceptances and rejections the Christian Nationalist Party of Missouri will finally present a list of candidates to appear on the ballot in the general election to be held in November, 1930. This



is a great victory for our movement — it also entails a great responsibility.

In the past the Christian Nationalist movement has been primarily

DON BY AN EDUCATED STAFF workmen. Educating the American people to the destructive personalities and programs that were taking us into slavery. In the future our movement must become a movement of action. We must go to the people with our program of positive action to rescue our country from the hands of the enemy.

OUR ENEMIES

The enemy that we fight is the alien force that has gained complete control over the two old political parties, and has changed them from American parties into pacifying, atheistic, communistic machines to destroy the Christian America.

The two party system in our country has completely disappeared. The once free Republican Party and the once courageous Democratic Party have been absorbed and dominated by the Jewish-Marxist rabble that strives for world control. Both old parties campaign for the same un-American issues: complete mixture of the black and white races; communistic taxes; world government. As a result the American voter has been disenfranchised. He has lost his right to vote because he is not allowed to have a candidate he can conscientiously support.

In the 1918 presidential election only 48% of the persons eligible to vote went to the polls. Why vote for a party that preaches only destruction — and that is all the old parties are allowed to preach.

OUR PROGRAM

The birth of the Christian Nationalist Party means the rebirth of the two party system. The first time since 1912 that a political party has put forward candidates who represent the will of the people of America and not the will of the Jew corruption.

The White man who believes in the purity and integrity of his race, who believes that his race is the race of destiny, now has a political weapon with which to fight the mongrelizer and the alien.

The Christian who believes that the power behind the creation and building of our America was a deep faith in Jesus Christ now has a political weapon with which to scourge the money changers in our national temples.

The American who believes that the super-state philosophy is a Jewish-Marxist plot to turn our nation over to the barbaric hordes of heathendom, and to bankrupt our people as a prelude to enslave-

DREW PEARSON BRANDED AS LIAR

CONGRESSMAN Jim Wood, Chairman of the committee on American activities declared upon Senator Drew Pearson as a liar beyond compare and a weapon used by the Comintern. When Wood finished his speech, the members of the House of Representatives rose as a body and applauded and cheered loud and long.

Wood called Pearson an "arch liar," "scandal monger," "character assassin," "rogue" and "slanderer."

Wood continued:

Drew Pearson has consistently misrepresented, slandered, and abused every person — man or woman — who, because of love of country and constitutional liberty, have raised their voices against the spread of alien ideologies and against those who would overthrow our form of government.

He has been the most effective weapon that the Hitlerites have been able to use in America for the undermining of our whole constitutional system.

To him there is nothing under the heavens that is sacred. He betrays and means to betray everything he touches. He occupies the unique and wonderful position today of standing alone at the very pinnacle of all the plotters and scandal mongers in all of American history.

The chief leg man and snoper for Drew Pearson's amoral gang is a Jew by the name of David Katz. Katz was formerly a staff member of the Communist paper the Daily Worker.

They are slaves who fear to speak for the fallen and the weak. They are slaves who will not choose hatred, scoffing and abuse rather than in silence shrink.

They are slaves who dare not be for the right with two or three.

NEW PARTY PREDICTED

IN his recently published book, "Lower Prices Coming" (International Economic Research Bureau) William J. Baxter, noted economist and analyst, states:

"The American middle class got their first real 'knockdown' since the industrial age began in 1929 and in the four years that followed. The complete failure of the domestic and foreign programs of our so-called statesmen means that our great middle classes — like the fighters — are going down for the second time. Studying what similar pressure has done to the middle classes in other countries, I am convinced that as a result the middle class in this country is going to organize a new political party completely different from the two now existing."

ment, now has a weapon, a political instrument, with which to beat the universe invaders from our shores.

Our slogan is "One Faith — One Race — One Nation." On this battlefield we shall set the people to free themselves before it is eternally too late.

WORLD NEWS SERVICE

News Reports and Political Interpretations Compiled
By Nationalist Leaders In All The Major
Cities of The World

FROM GERMANY

MUNICH — It has recently been revealed that at the Nuremberg Trials Justice Jackson denied the defense counsel access to printing facilities. The same source uses a hitherto unpublished statement by Julius Streicher:

"I was chained, beaten with whips, and thrown to the floor. I was made to kiss the feet of negroes. I was kept naked in my cell for days. White and colored officers spar into my mouth, and when I closed it they opened it with a stick."

At the Nuremberg Trials this statement of Streicher's was held improper by the court and was ordered expunged from the official record of the trials.

BERLIN — The outside world has never been informed that in the famous currency reform in the summer of 1948 Germans were required to exchange their old money for new money at the rate of 10 old marks for 1 new mark. Jews were allowed to exchange theirs at the rate of one for one. Nor is it generally known that any Jew in Germany can reclaim any property he ever possessed — even though he may have sold it to a German in the past, and he need not refund the money.

DACHAU — In a recent "war crimes" trial (still being conducted five years after the close of the war) a German private was condemned to death for the "crime" of having been on guard duty in an internment camp. His service record proved that at the time in question he was at the Russian front. A Jewish witness alleged that the soldier was at the camp — so, he was hanged.

FROM FRANCE

PARIS Maurice Ledecque, one of the intellectual leaders of French nationalism, is imprisoned and to be tried for the unknown crime of "Apology for Hitler." What did he do? He wrote a book entitled "Nuremberg and the Promised Land" — in the book he told the simple truth about the sadistic trials of the German leaders. He also revealed to the French public that the story of six million dead Jews was merely a concoction of his publicized by the Jewish-controlled press. The entire undistributed edition of the book was confiscated by the Jewish Minister of Interior, Juve Mo.

PARIS René Binet, leader of the Social Movement for French Unity and a veteran of the Russian front, has been condemned to two years imprisonment. Eighteen members of the movement were condemned with him. They were convicted of the crime of "reassembling elements against Jewish democracy." Binet has appealed the sentence. His incarceration has been pronounced illegal and ordered dissolved. The Minister of Justice is the Jew René Mayer.

PARIS "The Life of Stalin," by Iman Revera, suppressed during the war years, has recently fallen into the hands of our correspondent. On page 11 discussing the parents of Stalin (Blessy and Gaidzinskaya), Revera says:

"Their marriage was not an affair of love. It was required by the customs of the country. The contract was concluded at Tskhinvali (now called Stalinov). The young cobbler Beso, originally from the hamlet of Lebi, had a small cobbler's shop in this village. The father of Cato (Stalin's mother) was a jew junk peddler in the mountains of Kaukasia. He also had a little novelty shop. To

ward the end of the month of December, 1879, Cato brought a son into the world. The exact date of this event is not known with certitude."

FROM

EIRE

DUBLIN Few persons outside of Ireland are aware of the extent of Jewish penetration and control. The Elstom chain of motion picture houses now extends throughout all Ireland, bringing the source of adult entertainment in Ireland into alien hands.

Another example of Jewish penetration was the Zionist celebration of the foundation of the terror state in Palestine which was held in the Metropole, Dublin's largest social hall. Admission was \$10.00 and a Jewish orchestra was brought in from London.

A third example was the election of the Royal College of Physicians of the Jew L. Abrahams.

DUBLIN The Irish Communists have had to go to England for a printer for their official organ for Irish youth. One Irish printer after another, after penetrating the camouflage of the frequently changed organization names, have unconsciously turned them out. On this issue there is almost 100% Irish solidarity, north and south. A short rope for the Reds.

FROM

SCOTLAND

Glasgow In a public meeting here recently, the Jew M. Goldzwig stated: "It was the World Jewish Congress which secured the holding of the Nuremberg Trials at which it provided expert advice and valuable evidence. It was the World Jewish Congress that had such lines of communication throughout the war, extending even into the German Foreign Office, that they received information long before the British Secret Service or the American Intelligence did."

FROM

PALESTINE

JERUSALEM Since the formation of the Jewish terror state in Palestine, a total of thirty-eight Jews have immigrated to Palestine from the United States. 13,000 Jews in Palestine have attempted to get visas allowing them to go to the United States.

FROM

ENGLAND

LONDON Britain has lost 300,000 persons through emigration since the war and has admitted almost the same number of Jews from Europe.

LONDON Sir Walter Smith ex-Conservative MP, will petition for the removal from office of Churchill (War Secretary) and Storowell (Defence Secretary), both Jews.

MANCHESTER In a recent address by Anthony Garrow, leader of the Ulster Unionist Front in England, Churchill was reminded of the following remarks he made during the war: "God bless you, Stalin," "Stalin the great," "This great, rugged war chief," "My heart bleeds for Russia. Their word is their bond."

Roger F.

JEFFERSON vs. TRUMAN

CONFESS, THAT I AM NOT RECONCILED TO THE IDEA OF A CLIFF MAGISTRATE PARADING HIMSELF THROUGH THE SEVERAL STATES AS AN OBJECT OF PUBLIC GAZE AND IN QUEST OF AN APPLAUSE WHICH TO BE VALUABLE SHOULD BE PURELY VOLUNTARY. I HAD RATHER ACQUIRE SILENT GOOD-WILL BY A FAITHFUL DISCHARGE OF MY DUTIES THAN OWE EXPRESSIONS OF IT TO MY PUTTING MYSELF IN THE WAY OF RECEIVING THEM. . . . A JOURNEY TO BOSTON AFTER I SHALL BE A PRIVATE CITIZEN WOULD MUCH BETTER HARMONIZE WITH MY FEELINGS AS WELL AS DUTIES."

From a letter of Thomas Jefferson's address to the Governor of Massachusetts declining the Governor's invitation to visit Massachusetts.

It was on the day dedicated to the memory of Thomas Jefferson that Harry Truman climaxed his "non political" tour with a mass meeting in Chicago, Illinois. In a futile attempt to fill the hall it was announced that 10,000 helium filled balloons would be released inside the meeting hall — 2,000 of the balloons contained \$2.00 bills.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

CURTIS (BUZZY) DALL, youngest grandson of Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt, announced on the eve of his marriage that he would soon make application to change his name to Roosevelt.

White men, as a race, are proud of their names and the names of their fathers. It is unusual for a White man to change his name unless he is a criminal. Many White Americans received this bit of news with a feeling of disgust and abhorrence, but we must remember that this act is in line with the accepted practices of a whole race, wherever any financial or other advantage would accrue. The Lipschitz's and the Goldbergs never hesitate to throw aside the names of their fathers and take on new ones.

Blood will tell, and the characteristics of a breed will show up sooner or later. In the case of a Roosevelt it is usually sooner.

Secret Government

(Continued from page 1)

Dean Acheson is an intimate friend of Frankfurter.

Morgenthau, former Secretary of the Treasury, is credited with authoring the infamous "Morgenthau Plan" which proposed the slaughter of millions of German women and children — sans Jewish babies. Harry Dexter White (Bomberg), identified as a Communist spy, was a constant treasury secretary and a Morgen than. Morgenthau has been active in the Zionist movement which led to the formation of the Jewish terrorist state in Palestine.

Lehman, who has also supported the Jewish terrorists in Palesti-

"ABOLISH THE UNITED STATES," SAYS MISSOURI LEGISLATURE

Plot To Destroy Our Nation Approved By GOP Lawmakers

On Thursday, February 1st, 1945, the House of Representatives of the Missouri Legislature received a Joint Resolution providing for a Declaration of the Federation of the World. The resolution, which actually calls for the abolition of the United States was introduced over the signature of Republican Murray L. Thompson.

In 1945 Murray L. Thompson was the unsuccessful candidate of the Republican Party for the office of Governor of the sovereign State of Missouri. Subsequent to February 1st, 1945, that an American Joint Resolution was passed by both houses of the Missouri Legislature — which at that time was controlled by the Republican Party.

In a personal interview, Thompson said, "I personally took the resolution after it was passed, and delivered it into the hands of President Truman. Mr. E. R. Johnson, Chairman of the Board of the Plaza Bank in St. Louis, accompanied me."

ABOLISH OUR ARMY

Secretly this resolution was introduced. Secretly it was passed. So well was this anti-American conspiracy conducted that no record of the passing of this resolution by the State Senate can be found in Jefferson City.

Not one of the St. Louis papers published the resolution.

One of the acts demanded by this Joint Resolution is that the United States of America disband its Army.

"No nation should be excluded from membership . . . that is willing to suppress its military, naval and air forces, retaining only a constabulary . . ."

DESTROY OUR NATION

This Republican sponsored and Republican passed resolution next calls for the destruction of our nation and the abolition of our freedom.

"It is better for the world to be ruled by an international sovereignty . . . than by diverse national sovereignties organically incapable of preventing their own dissolution by conquest."

The aim of the Communist Party in Moscow is to establish one government in the world — a Communist World State. It was not the Communists in Missouri, but the Republican Party that passed this resolution requesting that the Congressmen and Senators from Missouri support and vote for a World Government that would destroy the American Army and abolish all American freedom.

It was not an official of the Communist Party, but the candidate for Governor on the Republican ticket, who sponsored this treasonable action.

WHAT IS IT?

World Government would mean the end of the American Constitution, the scrapping of our Declaration of Independence, and the enslavement of all American citizens to a Government of Asiatics, Communists and colored races.

World Government would mean the establishment of a world court before which any American citizen could be tried by a Judge and jury composed of Asiatics, Communists and anti-Americans.

World Government would mean the replacing of the American Army by a world police force composed of Asiatics, Communists — time, has played a major role in opposing Senator McCarthy's exposure of Communism in the government.



and negroes who would patrol the streets of America.

A World Government would have the power to impose confiscatory taxes upon the American people in order to line the pockets of politicians in every nation of the world.

A World Government would mean the end of all immigration laws and the flooding of our United States with Asiatics and Communists — and with it the destruction of the high living standard we now enjoy.

A World Government would establish a World Church in which the atheist Communists in Russia would have as much say as

the Christianity of America and Europe.

Murray L. Thompson and the Republican Legislators were able to spin their web of subversion because the citizens of Missouri were uninformant.

Most of the State Legislators didn't know what they were voting for. You must tell them. Write to your Governor! Write to your State Senator! Write to your State Representative! Demand that their opinion be called up again and voted down.

In November at the polls remember that it was a Republican resolution that calls for the abolition of the United States.

LITERATURE

Listed below are various items of literature distributed by the Christian Nationalist Crusade, P. O. Box D-4, St. Louis 1, Mo. Numerous other pieces are available. Complete price list will be sent upon request.

MY FIGHT FOR THE RIGHT

By GERALD L. K. SMITH

In this pamphlet Mr. Smith discusses 23 conspiring, plotting, murderous attempts that have been made to destroy him and end the Christian Nationalist movement.

10c per copy 100 copies \$1.00

ABOLISH THE UNITED STATES

By JOSEPH P. KELLY

A brilliant and completely documented expose of the treasonable conspiracy to abolish the freedom and sovereignty of the United States through a World Government. Prominent backers of World Government schemes are exposed as members of the Communist movement.

\$1.00 per copy 4 copies \$3.00

THE CREED OF CHRISTIAN NATIONALISM

A development of the 10 principles upon which the Christian Nationalist Crusade is founded.

10c per copy 100 copies \$5.00

KILLED TREASON IN HOLLYWOOD

By MYRON COFFIGIN

The author of this book is one of the great producers, writers and directors of Hollywood and Broadway. In this book he names over 200 Hollywood personalities involved in Communist intrigue.

\$1.00 per copy 6 copies \$5.00

For copies of the books and pamphlets advertised above address orders to: Christian Nationalist Crusade, P. O. Box D-4.

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ATTACK

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(32 issues) \$3.00 (26 issues) \$2.00

(Tear here)

ATTACK

1533 S. Grand

St. Louis 4, Mo.

Enclosed find \$

to pay for my subscription to ATTACK. It is understood that I am to receive 132 issues (26 issues). Please send me the first copy of "Suicide" [] — "Roosevelt Death" []

Name

Address

City

Zone State

F-2-ge 3

ATTACK

"I come not with Peace—but a Sword" Matt. 10.34

St. Louis, Missouri

NATIONALISTS TO MEET IN MASS CONVENTION

Los Angeles, California, to Be Scene of National Convention of Christian Nationalist Crusade.

In the Embassy Auditorium, Los Angeles, California, on the 20-21 & 22-23 of July, the Christian Nationalist Crusade will hold its third annual Convention. 24 speakers, representing Christian Nationalist groups from every section of the United States, will address the delegates. The four day convention will be divided into eight sessions, and close with a gigantic mass rally on the night of Sunday, July 23.

Gerald L. K. Smith, National Director of the Crusade, in issuing the call to assemble, said:

"Today our nation stands at the crossroads. We either sink into Marxist-materialist slavery, or we rise to undreamed heights of freedom and abundance with White Christian American way of life. The citizens of America prefer the way of freedom. They are beginning to resist the encroachments upon liberty that come from the bureaucratic cells in Washington, D.C. We must stand firm and fearless as the beacon light to guide our nation up the right road."

The Christian Nationalist Party of Missouri hopes to be able to take a special bus load of delegates to the Convention. Everyone interested in joining this delegation is urged to contact Don Lubbeck, P.O. Box D-4, St. Louis 1, Mo., as quickly as possible. Round trip fare on this special bus will be \$10.00 per person. Comfortable hotel accommodations can be arranged for from \$1.00 to \$10.00 per day.

YOU CAN HELP!

THE CHRISTIAN NATIONALIST PARTY is now a fact!

For the first time in many years the American voter is able to cast his vote AGAINST the destroyers of our nation. For the first time the voter can cast his vote FOR his faith, his race, his nation.

To conduct an active campaign takes money. This money must come from you. Helping the Christian Nationalist Party is the best way that you can help yourself.

Send your contributions to: Christian Nationalist Party, 1533 S. Grand Ave., St. Louis 4, Mo.

During the "War Crimes" trials in Germany a young Jewish appeared as a witness against the German, Kramer, the so-called "Beast of Belsen." She was asked, "Did your husband die at Auschwitz?" Her reply was: "Yes! We all died at Auschwitz!"

HARRY'S "TEA" PARTY

On his recent trip to St. Louis Harry Truman was regally entertained by August Busch of the Anheuser-Busch Brewery. The affair was called a tea party.

Among the guests present were all public officials and political parasites of both old political parties who "just had to be seen" in the company of the President.

Twelve bartenders were kept common. But, we remember the busy serving \$8,000,000 worth of whiskey and champagne. This does not include food served — nor does it include the tremendous amounts of beer furnished "on the cuff."

In these days of political and administrative corruption such Bacchanalian revels have become

"God hath numbered thy kingdom, and finished it. Thou art weighed in the balances, and art found wanting. Thy kingdom is divided, and given to the Medes and Persians."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir:

I am, at present, a teacher in Minnesota schools. Recently we teachers received a notice that the United States Supreme Court had ruled it unconstitutional to mention religion in school. In fact, I personally got into trouble (as did my school board and most of the parents) because I allowed my children to read the Bible in their free time in school, after they had finished with all their work. Our state outline calls for presenting evolution to our children. What can off teachers do?

We are supposed to teach evolution. But, right here in our own country, we can have our teaching certificates revoked and be fired, if we let the children read the Bible. Mr. Engum, of the St. Paul Department

of Education, said that to read the Bible is unconstitutional.

I pray that Christian people will unite and do something before it is too late.

J. H., Minnesota

Dear Sir:

I have a Winchester and can still use it, and will gladly help you "clean house."

with admiration

R. T. Minnesota

Dear Sir:

I am White, Christian, 21 years of age, and interested in what little I hear of your party. I read about your organization in the May 1st issue of *All Fall Down* which I received at the State's Rights Convention in Jackson, Mississippi.

T. F., Indiana

LIGHTS OUT

On June 27th the following editorial appeared in the Pulitzer owned shopper's guide called the St. Louis Post-Dispatch:

Watching the armies march in Italy in 1943, Sir Edward Gray said: "One by one, the lights are going out in Europe."

Watching the demagogues defeat the liberals in 1936, one can only say: "One by one, the lights are going out in the South."

Only the red lights. Mr. Pulitzer. Only the red lights.

MONGRELIZERS RUN WILD IN MISSOURI

Mad Race for Black Votes Paves Way for National Destruction.

POLITICIANS, educators, judges, agitators and corruptionists have joined forces in a mad campaign to corral the black vote for their party in the coming Missouri election. Never since the days of the carpet bagger and the scalawag has there been such a hysteria of migration and mongrel glorification as has been witnessed in the past several weeks.

It is not a foolish statement that "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." If we had been vigilant in America we would have resisted the beginnings of this race mixing campaign. Having failed to resist these beginnings we now must fight a monster that may, perhaps, overwhelm us.

There comes a time when White Christian Americans must say "We will yield no further. Beyond this point we shall not go." And, unless we are willing to surrender the racial purity of our children, unless we are ready to allow the disintegration of our nation, that point has now arrived.

Circuit Judge Sam C. Blair recently ruled, at Jefferson City, that "regardless of state law" negroes must be admitted to all state supported schools of higher learning.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, in a drooling editorial, dared to stand against the white race by saying,

Elimination of racial lines in tax-supported colleges and universities has been a gradual process. But it is taking place, as certainly it should in conformity with democratic principles, fairness and plain economy of school administration. For many years non-segregation in Northern institutions of learning has been common and accepted. The same will be true everywhere before long, and a few generations hence the "issue" will be forgotten.

The temper of the American people is rising. A few years hence it will not be race-mixing but complete segregation that will be accepted. The mass of our citizenry is as opposed to mongrelization as they are to mixing with dogs or cattle. The negro, excepting where he succumbs to the rosy promises carelessly tossed out by the politicians, is opposed to race-mixing. The alternative to segregation is not race-mixing — the only alternative to complete separation of the races is a violent upheaval against the corruptocrats, the dividers and the agitators.

The dumb white politicians of the old political parties have convinced themselves that to win elections they must control the black vote. As a result they consign the white man to a living hell without concern. But now there is a new party — dedicated to never campaigning for a single black ballot — a party that is coming to be the white man's party.

Our last chance is the ballot. Every white man, when he votes in November, should remember that he is held in scorn and contempt by the old parties. Cast your vote for your own welfare.

CHRISTIAN NATIONALIST CANDIDATES



Shown above are the candidates of the Christian Nationalist Party of Missouri for the coming November election. From left to right, they are: John C. Cheatum, Alvin E. Miller, John W. Hamilton, Dr. Lubbeck, Chairman of the Party, R. Gated.

CHRISTIAN NATIONALIST PARTY ON BALLOT

(Continued from page 1)

City Collector: Don Lubbeck, Congress, 11th District. J. Morris Tagliata, Congress, 12th District. Edward Abshier, Congress, 13th District.

Upon receiving official confirmation of the certification of its candidates the following statement was released by party officials:

"The Christian Nationalist Party of Missouri is organized as the political expression of the will of the people of Missouri. We intend to continue our campaign on the vital issues that concern the continued well being of the American people. These issues are:

1. Segregation of the black and white races.
2. Repeal of the 14th Amendment.
3. Outlawing of the Communist Party.
4. States' Rights.

"The entrance of Christian Nationalist candidates into the political field will end the disgraceful period of American politics in which candidates for high public office refused to discuss the basic issues."

Immediately following the August 1 primary election the Christian Nationalist Party ticket!

Christian Nationalist Party will begin an intense campaign that will reach into every Ward in St. Louis and into every County in Missouri.

THEY MEAN IT

Following the decision by Circuit Judge Sam C. Blair to admit blacks into all state supported schools, the following editorial appeared in the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*:

"For many years non-segregation in Northern institutions of learning has been common and accepted. The same will be true everywhere before long, and a few generations hence the 'issue' will be forgotten."

In a personal interview Louis Cheatum, head of the *Globe-Democrat* editorial staff, said:

"Hamilton Cheatum wrote the editorial under my direction. It represents the consensus of opinion among our editorial staff."

fare -- for the security of your children -- vote as a white man -- vote the Christian Nationalist Party ticket!

11/20/50

"Smith opened his address by pointing out that he was not connected with any political party, but was under sponsorship of the Christian Nationalist Crusade. In these opening remarks he mentioned that he had Dr. Claude E. Hill, Pastor of the First Christian Church, Tulsa, Oklahoma, as his guest at dinner Sunday night. He also asked that those who opposed him behave themselves and they would not have any trouble. However, if they acted otherwise they would be helped from the auditorium.

"Smith began his address by declaring Americans were unable to understand the Oriental intrigue that is being conducted by Marxists throughout the world. He said in the United States the greatest danger lies in the professors and teachers who are being produced at Harvard, Columbia, and Chicago Universities to teach our children.

"The first blast at a personality was leveled at Eddie Cantor who performed at Convention Hall, Sunday, October 22, 1950, the night before Smith spoke. 'You thought you were coming to hear a comedian, but actually you came to bear the most shrewd Pro-Marxist in the United States.' He cited his (Smith's) investigation into Hollywood, declaring, 'Motion pictures, radio, and TV are packed with Communists and fellow-travelers.' Smith outlined how Cantor is linked with the Communist movement; how Cantor was at the home of Charlie Chaplin in 1945 when a letter was written and cabled to Joseph Stalin. He said the letter stated that the time the United States recognized the U.S.S.R. was the first step to new horizons for the world. Smith said this cablegram was signed by Chaplin, Cantor, Olivia DeHaviland, John Garfield, Rita Hayworth, Orson Wells, and several other leading Hollywood figures. Smith named seventeen in all. 'The average American just can't keep up with the city slicking game of the Marxists,' he commented.

"Smith then made his first reference to the local newspapers, namely, The Tulsa World and The Tulsa Tribune. He said neither paper had the courage

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Enclosures

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to print his statements. 'Do you know', he said, 'that 99% of the whites in Tulsa do not want negroes mixing with whites in schools?' He then said he was not making anti-Semitic remarks, but said, 'I don't want a bunch of Zionists to rule the country or Americans to lose racial self-respect.'

"He turned again to Hollywood, telling of a picket line that was led by Cantor and Edward G. Robinson when he was scheduled to speak in a High School Auditorium. He said the picket line, which he called 'a lynch mob', contained 20,000 Communists or sympathizers. He said this proved Robinson and Cantor are in the orbit of Stalin propaganda. He then turned to his wife who was on the stage and asked, 'Who was the little wheezy fellow who received a medal from the Young Communist League in the mid-1940's when he declared he was going to run me (Smith) out of the country?' He was referring to Frank Sinatra whom Smith said received the medal as 'Young Man of the Year.'

"Smith then began his discourse on the 'Roosevelt Treason', but first he mentioned his recent trip to San Francisco where he learned that little school children had to wear tags in order that they might be identified in the event of an atom bombing. Smith then declared that his enemies were popular, naming Walter Winchell, Olivia DeHaviland, Frank Sinatra and others. He then intimated men like himself were unpopular, and in the same vein mentioned United States Senator Joseph McCarthy. He then said he was going to give a birdseye view of several events. He began outlining the connection between England's Socialism and Communism. Discussing the European situation he said, 'France, Italy and Germany are strongholds of Communism.' He said the British economic leaders were students of Harold Laski, British Socialist Leader who died recently. He said Laski was a bosom buddy of Marxism. He continued by saying America was closely linked with the Socialistic-Communistic movement since Felix Frankfurter, U.S. Supreme Court Justice, was a Jew and Marxist advocate. He said the Justice and any President who allowed him to sit on the bench should be impeached.

"Smith declared FDR as a villain, explaining why he continued to pick on a man that was dead, 'His ghosts are running for office across the nation,' Smith laughed. 'Any person with a mature mind, a student of history who has studied his history, and who says FDR was honest, hasn't caught up on his studies,' Smith said.

"He then began his discourse on Eleanor Roosevelt. 'The only good thing I can say about Eleanor is that she gave her old gold teeth to the Elks Lodge,' Smith said. 'She has done more to hurt the United States than

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[REDACTED]

all the Communists in the nation, because she has invaded the sanctuary of the white family.' He then linked Eleanor with Paul Robeson, the negro singer and admitted Communist. 'She is a bad old girl,' he added. He said Eleanor has repeatedly entertained Communists at the White House.

"Smith then turned to the United Nations, declaring 'this country needs no new flag.' (He was referring to the raising of a United Nations flag the following day over the Tulsa County Courthouse.) He said, 'Stalin owns a portion of that flag, and I want no part of the flag as long as Stalin is a member of the United Nations.'

"He made his first statement in regard to the Roosevelt Treason by declaring that Henry Morgenthau, former Secretary of the Treasury, gave the Russians original plates of U.S. Currency in order that the Russians might print U.S. Currency. He said this was done at Roosevelt's command. 'These plates,' he said, 'produced \$12,000,000,000 of U.S. Currency. Jew money traders obtained this money and came to the United States buying the syndicates.'

"In a second phase of the Roosevelt Treason, Smith referred to the refusal of the United States to give Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek what Smith said was enough munitions to arm 1,000 men at the close of World War II. He said the United States also refused to give Chiang Kai-Shek munitions captured from Germany. He intimated Chiang Kai-Shek would have fought the Reds in Korea with the guns and equipment we refused him, but gave to the Russians. General George Marshall, former Secretary of State, he said was a well-trained Roosevelt aide, who commented, 'I just disarmed 29 Chinese divisions by refusing to hand Chiang Kai-Shek those weapons when I signed the measure refusing the munitions.' In the same vein Smith said Marshall, at Roosevelt's orders, stopped a convoy of weapons being sent to China and ordered the weapons dumped in the ocean. He declared a youth came to him at a recent meeting and said he helped push one of those \$200,000 tanks into the water.

"The third phase of the Roosevelt Treason, Smith said, was the Yalta Conference; to which Chiang Kai-Shek was not invited. In this instance the former President took with him a super-expert, ~~Alger Hiss~~, to advise him on the Far East. At this meeting Roosevelt agreed to give Stalin the Orient. He added this decision was made with the advice of Hiss, whom Smith tagged the Number One Traitor of American History, because he gave secret Government information to the Reds. He then diverted somewhat from his thesis of the Roosevelt Treason to mention that L. Burt Thomas, Utah Senator and head of the Senate Military Affairs Committee was Master of Ceremonies at the Communist dinner at which funds were raised

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to finance the leading Red organ in this country. (He mentioned a publication other than the Daily Worker).

"Smith again turned to the local newspaper scene declaring N. G. Henthorne, Editor of the Tulsa Daily World is not a Communist, but a good American. 'Mr. Richard Lloyd Jones, Publisher of the Tulsa Tribune, also is not a Communist, but a good American. But neither the World nor the Tribune will print my speech tomorrow, because they are both afraid of the Jews.' He said one paper has declared the only time they will quote him is when he dies. He referred to the papers, their editors, and backers, as cowards who are afraid to print the truth as he spoke it, but someone must let these things be known, and that is what I have dedicated my life to, he said.

"He then turned to the Truman-McArthur meeting at Wake. He said McArthur had forgotten more about the Orient than all the politicians would ever know. 'Truman went to Wake to keep McArthur from returning to this country before the elections and telling people what is going on,' he said. He referred to the recent gagging of McArthur when he was asked to address the Veterans of Foreign Wars convention; indicating McArthur was going to reveal some top secrets.

"Again, he attacked the United Nations, declaring it was a plot to destroy the Americans and a show run by the Reds. He said, 'Harry Truman is a little guy who is playing the piano downstairs and doesn't know what is going on upstairs'. He said he felt sorry for Truman, whom he thought was a man who would have signed a recent anti-Communist law rather than veto the law.

"He then continued his upbraiding of Roosevelt and gave his final step in the Roosevelt plot. He said David Lillenthal was a Jew New Dealer, and a member of two Red organizations five years before he became Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. He said Lillenthal got two of his Jew Buddies on the Atomic Energy Commission (One man he referred to was Professor Oppenheimer from the University of Indiana, and a Jewish educator from the University of Chicago).

"He outlined how Dr. Fuchs, the British scientist, gave information the Reds needed from Los Alamos. Smith said Dr. Fuchs was freed from a Canadian prison on the recommendation of Dr. Albert Einstein. Also, 'Dr. Albert Einstein is one of Stalin's seven best friends in America,' Smith said.

"Smith then said he knew why Harry Truman could not have his way. He

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said the United States Government is not run by the President and Congress, but by three men, all Jews, who compose a little Government about which we never hear. He said these three men are: No. 1 - David Lillenthal. No. 2 - Felix Frankfurter. No. 3 - Herbert Lehmann, United States Senator from New York.

"During his address Smith also made reference to Dean Atcheson, Secretary of State. He said Atcheson was an associate of Alger Hiss, and said Mrs. Atcheson was Chairman of a Committee that collected bond and lawyer money for Hiss. He made passing remarks that would lead the audience to believe he (Atcheson) was a right hand assistant to Joseph Stalin.

"In closing Smith said, 'There is an immediate danger of Communistic rule when the newspapers won't print what I have said tonight.' He made a few brief remarks concerning his movement and what it desires. He mentioned he wanted a Government founded on patriotism and Christianity, with room for the unbelievers, but he did not elaborate.

"During his address he frequently referred to how he had been smeared, but would rather die than not be heard. He also said that he is a Crusader, who is unpopular because he speaks the truth, and that he is an 'old-fashioned American'.

"Smith closed with his plea for funds using an angle about an Irishman in Dublin, Ireland who had volunteered to mail subscribers a copy of a recent Chicago Tribune article that exposes Communism in the Federal Government. He said all copies of the paper have been destroyed, but he has two copies and photostats of the paper, but could not distribute the photostats as he has been threatened. He also promised 18 other pieces of literature to those making \$10 monthly pledges; a smaller amount of literature for a \$5 pledge; and a still less amount of literature for a \$1 pledge.

"This meeting was attended by approximately 700 people and possibly 12 or 15 Negroes. The meeting was orderly and no incidents or disturbances occurred."

62-43818-1015



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
March 29, 1945

LHB:IGS:MRH

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD 9/17

RE: DONALD HISS
SECURITY MATTER (C)

You will recall that Mr. Fred Lyon of the State Department recently requested through the Liaison Section that we furnish information concerning Alger and Donald Hiss. A memorandum on ~~Alger~~ Hiss was submitted to you on March 26, 1945, for transmission to the State Department by a member of the Liaison Section.

Attached hereto is a memorandum on Donald Hiss, brother of ~~Alger~~ Hiss. It is suggested that this memorandum be delivered personally to Mr. Lyon by a member of the Liaison Section.

Attachment

Respectfully,

J. C. Strickland

RECORDED

SEARCHED

INDEXED

FILED

APR - 12 1945



Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

76 APR 10 1945

101-4300-4

3/29/45

This source further stated that Alger and Donald Hiss were members of the Communist underground organization.

An acquaintance of Alger and Donald Hiss has reportedly stated that at one time he heard Alger and Donald Hiss were classed as "fellow travelers," but that he was not aware of the basis of this allegation. (101-4300-5)

Msgr. Sheen Giving Instructions In Catholicism to Donald Hiss

Donald Hiss, brother of Alger Hiss, convicted perjurer-spy, is receiving instructions in the Catholic church from the Right Rev. Fulton J. Sheen. It was learned yesterday.

An official of Catholic university said Hiss has been receiving instructions for some months. However, he was not certain Hiss will become a convert.

Sheen has brought many converts into the church. Among them were the late Heywood

Brown, and Clare Booth Luce, former representative and wife of Henry Luce, publisher.

Donald Hiss is a member of the law firm of Acheson, Rublee, Burling, O'Brian and Shorb, the former law firm of Secretary of State Acheson, firm friend of Alger.

Donald, like his brother Alger, is an Episcopalian. Both were in the State department. Donald was once chief of a bureau and higher in rank than his brother. Alger passed him by to become assistant secretary of state.

Ladd ✓
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols ✓
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

101-4300-A

NOT RECORDED

42 PR 21 '950

Page

Times-Herald

Wash. Post

Wash. News

Wash. Star

N.Y. Mirror

Date:

52 APR 22 1950

Troy, N. Y.
June 8, 1951.

Dear WW:

Please spare us the sob stuff about Donald Hiss and family suffering for brother Alger's sins! Donald incurred plenty of bad odor entirely on his own account, by reason of his own smelly Red associations, and his willingness to take Red money for legal work in the interests of the Soviet Slave State in Poland. (Your column June 7 - Albany Times-Union)

There is strong suspicion that Donald may have been a member of the Harold Ware cell -- at any rate, he played around with members of that select group, - and never felt any nausea over helping to sell the Poles down the river, for money!

Too bad Donald didn't take into account in those days, just how all this was going to look to his countrymen when they finally got their eyes opened! He asked for it, Walter, and he can't blame it all on Alger, either! And nobody knows this any better than WW!

Maybe it would have been objective reporting, (and therefore "dull") for WW to have accompanied his note about Donald's present discomfiture with a few of the foregoing facts in the picture! Presumably it is better to be "bright" though one-sided, than "dull" and "objective"! (Column June 5).

Yours for a little more of that "dull" reporting,
please!

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Ranea	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Alden	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Laughlin	
Mr. Mohr	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	
Mr. ...	

101-4300-11

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : C. E. Hennrich
FROM : F. L. Jones
SUBJECT: DONALD HISS; was.
 SECURITY MATTER - C

DATE: October 10, 1951

Tolson	_____
Ladd	_____
Clegg	_____
Glavin	_____
Nichols	_____
Rosen	_____
Tracy	_____
Harbo	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____

PURPOSE

Donald Hiss is the brother of Alger Hiss.

Whittaker Chambers mentioned Donald Hiss during his lengthy interview with New York agents in early 1949. He named him as a member of the CP underground in 1934-1938 in Washington, D. C., but definitely stated that he never received any State Department documents from Donald Hiss nor did he have any knowledge of Donald Hiss furnishing any documents or information to anyone else.

101-4300-12

8/22/52

WFO-101-607

Questionnaire, included among the members of his family his wife CATHFRIN~~E~~ CHIRFR~~E~~ HISS, a son BOSLFY, born November 29, 1941, his mother living in Baltimore, Maryland, a brother AL~~CE~~ E, living 3415 Volta Place, Washington, D. C., and a sister ANNA~~CE~~ (last name not listed), age 50, residing 1503 West 32nd Street, Austin, Texas. He indicated that his wife had worked for Hanna Inc., Baltimore, Maryland, selling linen in Baltimore, New York, and Philadelphia.

101-4300-38

8/22/52

said that he worked with ALGER HISS before becoming acquainted with DONALD HISS. He considered the latter more volatile than ALGER HISS and more likely to express (and usually did) what was on his mind. He said that

101-4300-38

8/22/52

stated, of the group of persons mentioned by CHAMBERS in the ALGER HISS Testimony, he himself knew of HENRY-COLLINS because of the necessity for trying to clear certain papers through the NRA where COLLINS worked.

The names of other members of the Ware Group were mentioned, and he said they meant nothing to him except names which came up in the HISS Trial.

[REDACTED] commented that DONALD HISS was not as smooth or diplomatic as ALGER HISS. He said he did not know if the brothers were closely associated with one another but there was no outward evidence to him that DONALD HISS dominated his brother.

101-4300-38

8/22/52

WFO~101~607

advised that never, at any time, had he heard rumors or reports to link the HISS brothers with subversive activities or subversive associations. He stated the famous "List" did not come to his attention. He meant by this, the names provided by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS to ADOLF BERLE in 1939, which included the HISS brothers.

advised that he was not acquainted with any of the WARE Group mentioned in the testimony of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He likewise had no knowledge as to whether DONALD HISS knew any of them. He said that in makeup of character, DONALD HISS was a more believable person and ALICE HISS the more brilliant of the two brothers. The latter was in the Far Eastern Division, and was pushed by STETTINIUS and was not so well known to him as DONALD.

101-4300-38

8/22/52

said that he was very surprised when
the ALGER HISS case came to trial as there was no indication of
disloyalty on the part of either brother.

101-4300-38

8/22/52

stated that, although he knew of DONALD HISS and ALGER HISS as did almost anybody in the State Department, he certainly was not personally acquainted with DONALD HISS and would not be in a position to provide any information concerning him.

101-4300-38

8/22/52

claimed he knew ALGER HISS but not very closely. He did not think the two brothers were close to one another because their wives did not get along very well. As an explanation, he said Mrs. DONALD HISS, nee JOHNS, was a society girl from a good Baltimore family while Mrs. ALGER HISS was a career girl. MILLER said he had a sincere admiration for Mrs. CATHERINE HISS and considers her "just as fine a person as her husband." He stated that the ALGER HISS trial visibly affected and depressed DONALD HISS but that he is bearing up very well and doing a good job in the law firm of Covington and Burling according to his understanding. He said HISS turned to the private law practice because of his shattered health.

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8/22/52

WFO 101-607

advised he was extremely interested in the ALGER HISS Trial as he knew ALGER casually and he made it a point to attend one of the public sessions of that trial. He said he would be astounded if any of the allegations were true with regard to DONALD HISS's being involved in any un-American activity.

stated he saw ALGER HISS only once other than brief social meetings and this was to determine whether he wanted to give up his job and become connected with the United Nations. At the time ALGER HISS held a job of high importance in the United Nations picture but HISS intimated to him he was not going to stay in that job and that he should talk to his successor rather than to him. Related he did not feel this was a satisfactory interview with HISS looking at it from his own viewpoint because he rather expected ALGER HISS to be helpful.

said that ABT, PERLO, and KRAMER were not known to him until their names arose in the HISS Trial. ^{He}

101-4300-38

8/22/52

In prefacing his remarks stated that everything he knew of DONALD HISS would be favorable. He alluded to the ALGER HISS trial. This trial and its revelations came as a distinct shock to him since in all his contact with DONALD HISS there was nothing remotely suggesting that he was a Communist.

He believed this was a year or two before the ALGER HISS Trial because it stuck in his mind when the trial came about later on.

101-4300-38

8/22/52

101-4307

declared he knew ALGER HISS but very slight and had never seen the two brothers together that he could realize. He had no impression that ALGER HISS controlled or dominated his brother.

He thought was in ALGER's law class at Harvard University. FRIEDSMAN

101-4300-38

File No.

See References

INVENTORY WORKSHEET

Re:

Place Hiss

Date:

March 1977
(month/year)

pg 9

Serial	Date	Description (type of comm., to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (identify statute if (b) (3) cited)
			Act	Rel	
21-13347-56	4/13/50	DALLAS LETTER	2	2	N.P. (b)(7)(D)
21-13347-58	4/11/50	Teletype to DALLAS	1	1	N.P. (b)(7)(D)
2-43818-1006	9/19/50	St. Louis Letter w/excls. Report	5	4	N.P.
2-43818-1015	11/30/50	OKLAHOMA CITY LETTER	6	5	N.P.
101-4300-4	3/29/51	Memo Strickland to Ladd w/Attbd.	3	2	- N.P.
101-4300-NR	3/7/50	Times Herald	1	1	-
101-4300-11	6/8/51	Letter from citizen to W.W.	1	1	Redacted (b)(7)(C)
101-4300-12	10/10/51	Memo Jones to Neaseich	1	1	N.P.
101-4300-32	6/24/52	Testimony before Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security, Executive Session, (Donald Hiss). Disclosure of this information is not subject under FOIPA.			
101-4300-38	8/22/52	INFO Report	19	10	N.P. (b)(7)(D)
			39	27	

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9/11/52

+ stated that he
frequently had dinners with DONALD HISS but that
he had never become acquainted with ALGER HISS or any other members of
DONALD HISS's family.

+ that even during these contacts DONALD HISS was obviously upset over his explained
brother's conviction in New York

101-4300-45

9/17/52

He said DONALD HISS apparently was not closely tied to his brother, ALGER, and partly the reason was due to friction between the respective wives. He emphatically believed ALGER HISS had little influence with his brother, as the latter was a person of definite convictions of his own. He stated he would trust DONALD HISS to almost any extent, while ALGER was inscrutable and reminded him of a "Budda." He recalled that he saw ALGER HISS at DONALD's home on only one occasion out of the numerous times he was there. A man named CLARK FOREMAN was with ALGER HISS on this occasion, which he believed was in 1944.

101-4300-48

9/17/52

He said that since the ALGER HISS trial and allegations regarding DONALD HISS, he had given the matter a great deal of thought, but could not put his finger on anything to indicate that HISS was not 100 per cent loyal.

stated that he was in ALGER HISS's law class at Harvard, and therefore, knew of LEE PRESSMAN. He said he was not familiar with whether DONALD HISS knew LEE PRESSMAN or other members of the so-called "Ware Group" as described by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

knew ALGER HISS before he became acquainted with DONALD HISS, since he and ALGER advised he first were both on the Law Review Staff at Harvard Law School.

101-4300-48

9/17/52

had the impression that ALGER HISS and his brother
were not close to one another, but concluded he was not in the best
position to have reached such an impression.

related that when the case concerning ALGER HISS came before
the public, he felt DONALD HISS was not connected in any way with the
activities charged to the HISS brothers. He said he did not feel the
same way about ALGER HISS, whom he had met through DONALD, for he felt
ALGER was a weaker individual and there was an unusual secretive side
to him so that no one could get very close to him.

101-4300-48

9/17/52

remarked he and other friends noted it was strange
that none of them were ever invited to ALGER's home and never saw ALGER
or his wife at DONALD HISS's house.

According to ALGER HISS was a member of the National
Lawyers Guild, to the best of his recollection, but he was positive
DONALD HISS never joined that group.

100-4300-98

2/21/49

He is reported to have further stated that ALGER HIRSCH, presently under indictment at New York City in connection with testimony before a Federal Grand Jury at New York City and whose name has been identified in connection with information provided by JAY DAVID MITTAKER CHAMBERS involving the removal of government documents, was a Harvard man with whom he was sympathetic.

101-3488-24

4/27/55

on 3-31-54, during which the employee expressed his doubts concerning
the guilt of Alger Hiss by the employee during an interview conducted

140-8897-1

6/9/52

flect that
1949, by Special Agent ^{re-}
Field Office in connection with the JAY DAVID WHITTAKER
~~CHAMBERS~~ case concerning any knowledge he might have of
ALGER HISS or of CHAMBERS. advised at that time
that he had attended Harvard and Johns Hopkins Universi-
ties with ALGER-HISS but was not closely associated with
him. He likewise advised he was altogether unacquainted
with WHITTAKER-CHAMBERS.

105-13773-29

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

JMK
6

DATE: November 16, 1953

FROM : Mr. Nichols

SUBJECT: "MEET THE PRESS" Program
November 15, 1953

Toole —
Ladd —
Nichols —
Buchanan —
Clegg —
Gavin —
Harbo —
Rosen —
Tracy —
Gandy —
Mohr —
Winterrowd —
Tele. Room —
Holloman —
Sizoo —
Miss Gandy —

SYNOPSIS

"Meet The Press" program, November 15, 1953, had as its guest T. Lamar Caudle, introduced as Head of Criminal Division, Department of Justice, 1945-1947, one of the individuals in the Department who received FBI reports on Harry Dexter White. Lawrence Spivak, moderator, and guests on panel were Ed Follard, Washington Post; Ned Brooks, Richard Wilson and Mr. Brandt. Caudle questioned as to whether he was consulted regarding allegation that White was promoted to keep in Government. Answered negative but stated could have been such an arrangement. Questioned in detail concerning report but did not recall details; did recall report came from Bureau to him by special messenger and he was alarmed and felt something should be done. Explained Bureau being a fact-finding agency which only presented facts and does not make recommendations or evaluations. Also mentioned briefly how informants are handled in the reports. With regard to initial report he received, stated he wanted to be sure that it got to the President and immediately attempted to contact Attorney General Tom Clark who was at Johns Hopkins in Baltimore for physical; but Caudle got report to him that afternoon. Was questioned regarding White not being indicted by Grand Jury and explained indictment would have been hard to get. Also questioned as to whether Director operated on his own or under Department direction. Stated Director operated on his own; but that Department frequently made suggestions or recommendations if necessary. Questioning then drifted away from White case and Caudle was questioned concerning Hiss case and Amerasia case but gave no pertinent answers. Also questioned as to whether the Attorney General ever put pressure on him concerning handling of investigations and he answered emphatically no.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

RECORDED 25
INDEXED ✓

101-4053-248

WNR 11/16/53

cc - Mr. Nichols

DGH:mbk

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Memorandum to Mr. Nichols

November 16, 1953

DETAILS

T. Lamar Caudle was guest on "Meet The Press" program on November 15, 1953. He was introduced to the television audience as the Head of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice from 1945 to 1947, and the man to whom the FBI report on White initially came to in the Department.

Lawrence Spivak was moderator and the guests who did the interrogation were Ed Folliard, Ned Brooks, Richard Wilson and Mr. Brandt.

The first question put to Mr. Caudle was that there were rumors that White had been purposely promoted to keep him in Government to get further evidence on his activities. Caudle was asked if he was ever consulted regarding such an arrangement. He stated no, although there could have been such an arrangement. He enlarged upon this by stating that espionage investigations are kept so secret that it was possible that in such an investigation he would never know what was done.

He was asked whether or not the report obtained said White was a spy or engaged in spying. Caudle stated he did not recall, that the reports came to him by special messenger, he recalled that the contents alarmed him and he knew that if the information contained in it were true, something should be done about it.

Folliard of the Washington Post then stated that the Washington Post had been told by a competent person that the report did not mention spying, that Attorney General Brownell had just inserted this in the facts. To this question Caudle explained that the FBI is a fact-finding agency, that they only present the facts and you draw your own conclusions. In regard to an additional question as to whether the FBI made any recommendations or evaluations, he again explained that the FBI is a fact-finding agency and never makes recommendations.

Numerous questions were then put to him as to the source of the material, and he explained briefly the FBI's procedure of not identifying informants other than to state that they are reliable or not. He was then asked as to whether or not the report referred to any Russians. He stated he couldn't recall although he did recall that names were mentioned in the report.

Memorandum to Mr. Nichols

November 16, 1953

He stated the report did deal with the passing of information and if true was a severe condemnation of Harry Dexter White. He said he was alarmed when he read it and wanted to be sure it got to the President. He said he did not know whether Attorney General Clark had gotten a copy and so he immediately called him only to find out that Clark was at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore for a physical. Caudle said he called Clark there and Clark told him he would be back that afternoon. Caudle said he gave the report to Clark that same afternoon but could not ever recall discussing it with him later. He said the report to him was a "red flag" to do something about it, and there was nothing in the report adequate to present to a Grand Jury; but if the statements in it were true, White was not fit for public office.

Numerous questions were then put to him regarding the fact that White had not been indicted by a Grand Jury. He explained that it would have been very hard for the FBI to get an indictment as they would have to have proof that White had actually delivered classified information and would have to have witnesses.

He was asked if the Director operated on his own or under the Attorney General's direction. He stated that Mr. Hoover operated on his own but the Department frequently gave suggestions or recommendations if they thought additional investigation was necessary in a case.

The questions drifted away from the White case and Follard of the Washington Post asked him, Caudle, if he ever recalled reading reports concerning Alger Hiss when he was head of the Criminal Division. Caudle said he could not recall any report dealing exclusively with Hiss; but did recall his name in some of the reports but couldn't remember exactly what they pertained to. He was then asked his connection with the Amerasia case. Caudle said he had no connection with it as the indictments had already been returned when he took office.

Numerous questions were put to him concerning whether or not Attorney General Clark had ever brought any pressure to bear on him to stop or delay any investigations. Caudle emphatically said no, that Clark never made any efforts to interfere with his activities or prosecution of a case.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

8/23/50

ROSS was a speaker at a meeting held August 8, 1946, at the Mother A M E Zion Church, Harlem, New York, at which Congressman ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, Jr. and ALGER HICKS were co-chairmen. reported that

101-6597-10

8/23/50

ALGER/HISS

It is noted that ALGER HISS has been convicted of perjury
for false testimony given before the Grand Jury, New York City.

101-6597-10

1/11/52

H. MISCELLANEOUS CONTACTS OF MILLER

On December 30, 1946, Confidential Informants T-14 and T-15, of known reliability, observed ROBERT T. MILLER, III, enter Room 164 of the State Department at 3:34 P.M. This room was the office of ALGER HISS. MILLER departed at 4:03 P.M.

It should be noted that ALGER HISS was convicted of perjury in the Southern District of New York in connection with false testimony given by him before the HCUA relative to Communist Party membership on his part.

On August 5, 1948, ALGER HISS testified before the HCUA. He stated in part that he knew a Mr. MILLER at the Department of State officially, when asked if he knew ROBERT T. MILLER. HISS continued by stating there

101-6611-398

1/11/52

was a Mr. MILLER in the Department of State who was known as an Information Officer. (p. 655)

Confidential Informant T-11 advised that ROBERT T. MILLER thanked ALGER HISS on March 7, 1947 for having placed MILLER in contact with one BENNET (ph) of New York City, and for allowing MILLER to use HISS' name. From the ensuing conversation, this Informant gathered that MILLER was to see BENNET (ph) about a job with the new organization which HISS described as having to do with the distribution of documentary and informational material in the United Nations, of the U.S. Foreign Policy in general.

101-6611-398

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd
FROM : Mr. A. H. Belmont
SUBJECT: WALTER WINCHELL BROADCAST
JANUARY 27, 1952

DATE: January 28, 1952

Reb
✓
W
✓
M.W.
5-4744

Walter Winchell in his broadcast on Sunday evening, January 27, 1952, included the following items of possible interest to the Bureau:

WINCHELL:

~~The Washington Ticker: Federal corridor opinion is~~
that Alger ~~Hiss~~ will not get a new trial.

COMMENT:

As you are aware, a motion for a new trial has been made by Attorney Chester T. Lane for Alger Hiss on the basis of new evidence. A hearing on this motion has been set for February 4, 1952, before U. S. District Judge Henry W. Goddard in New York.

[Large blacked-out area]

SAFELA

62-31615-716

Bonnie

FBI

INVENTORY WORKSHEET

File No. See ReferencesRe: NoneDate: March 1977
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (type of comm., to, from)	No. of Pages	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (identify statute if (b) (3) cited)	
				Act	Rel
101-4300-45	4/11/52	M.W.C. Report	3	1	N.P. (b)(7)(D)
101-4300-48	4/17/52	WFO Report	11	4	N.P. (b)(7)(D)
101-3488-24	2/21/49	Boston Letter	3	1	N.P.
101-4300-45	4/11/52	WFO Report	72	70	N.P. (b)(7)(D)
140-8897-1	4/27/55	Letter to WFO	2	1	N.P. (b)(7)(D)
105-13873-24	6/4/52	WFO Report	4	1	N.P. (b)(7)(D)
101-4053-248	11/16/53	Memo Jowers to Nichols	3	3	—
101-6547-10	8/23/50	New York Report	67	2	N.P. (b)(7)(D)
101-6611-348	11/11/52	New York Report	36	2	N.P.
67-37615-712	1/18/52	Memo WFO to Ladd.	4	3	N.P.
			133	133	16

8/30/49
Page 10

Subject, on April 5, 1949, pursuant to Bureau authority granted March 22, 1949, was interviewed by the writer and Special Agent [REDACTED] EDWARD F. HURMER concerning her knowledge of either ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. At this time she advised that she had been employed in Washington, D. C. by the Government from approximately 1932 until 1936, with the Labor Advisory Board. It was while so employed that she made the acquaintance of JOHN ABT, ABRAHAM GEORGE-SILVERMAN, VICTOR PERLO, NATHAN WITT, HENRY HILL COLLINS, and CHARLES KRAMER. It is noted that all of the above persons were identified by either or both ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in their testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities during the Summer of 1948, as being members of the elite Communist Government Group or as having been engaged in a Soviet Espionage Conspiracy on behalf of the Soviet Union during the late 1930s and early 1940s. [REDACTED] emphasized that her friendship with the above individuals was based on personal contact at her place of employment, the Labor Advisory Board of the National Recovery Administration, and from contact with these individuals at Union meetings which were held in the homes of various members. She denied that these Union meetings were actually Communist Party meetings. While polite at all times during the interview, [REDACTED] was very uncooperative.

11/20/52

T-28 recalled that in the spring of 1945 when preparations were being made for the United Nations Conference in San Francisco, California, Office of Strategic Services officials were notified by the Presentation Branch that the services of that branch had been requested by the State Department to handle all presentation and photographic work at the Conference at San Francisco. This choice of employees of the Presentation Branch for such work was not, Informant said, at the suggestion of the Office of Strategic Services, and that inquiry by the Office of Strategic Services disclosed that the request for the services of the Presentation Branch at the United Nations Conference had been made by ALLEN D. ISS, then Assistant Undersecretary of the Department of State.

101-1912-26

1/2/52

mentioned above, also advised that in 1947
and 1948, HENRY HILL COLLINS was in frequent contact with ALGER
HISS, CHARLES KRAMER and JOHN ABT. In testimony before the
House Committee on Un-American Activities on Tuesday, August 3,
1948, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, admittedly a former member of the
Communist Party, advised that the above-named men were members of

Enclosure

QSY:el

RECORDED - 108 116-285981-4
INDEXED - 108 JAN 22 1952
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1/2/52

the Communist Party whose objective was to infiltrate the Government of the United States to serve the purpose of the Soviet Government. In the same testimony WHITTAKER CHAMBERS advised that ~~HENRY~~ COLLINS was also a member of this group.

116-285981-4

6/16/49

The informant said that LYDIA LEE had contacted all the senators and officials on the NYE COMMITTEE at that time and that she undoubtedly had been acquainted with ALGER HISS, and had been very closely associated with Senator NYE.

101-3411-21

2/14/52

They said a man coming down from Washington, D. C., in a little while had the same political beliefs as did he. DE SOLA stated he believed the person they were talking about was also a Communist Party member. He advised that RINGE and THOMAS told him that the person coming from Washington that day was also an amateur ornithologist. DE SOLA advised that he, himself, was an ornithologist. Shortly thereafter, DE SOLA advised a man and woman drove up in a car in the presence of HILLEN WINKLER, SALLY RINGE, and Lorraine THOMAS, and they were introduced as ALICE HISS and PRISCILLA HISS. DE SOLA advised he remembered having a discussion with HISS about three hours that afternoon and during this discussion, DE SOLA discovered that ALICE HISS had an extraordinary knowledge of ornithology.

116-294069-5

2/14/52

He advised he cannot recall meeting ALGER HISS at Accokeek or anywhere else.

Since RALPH DE SOLA stated that ALGER HISS was introduced to him at Accokeek as an ornithologist, was asked if he had met anyone at Accokeek who was an amateur ornithologist. advised he recalled that Mr. MERCURY was interested in ornithology, and advised this is the only person he recalls of at Accokeek who had such an interest. advised voluntarily the information that he had heard from Representative NIXON that HISS was an amateur ornithologist. advised that if ALGER HISS had visited the farm at Accokeek, he probably would have conversed with Mr. MERCURY on ornithology.

She stated that she cannot recall ALGER HISS being a visitor at Accokeek, and cannot recall LENORE THOMAS or GALLY RINGE as ever mentioning any acquaintanceship with ALGER HISS.

2/14/52

advised that he was not sure whether this KRAMER was the same KRAMER that was mentioned in newspaper accounts concerning the JAMES HILL and SHITTAKHAN CHIANG case.

advised that she is not acquainted with W.F. H.S., FEDERAL H.S., or "WHITE" CHIEFTAIN, and that if the H.S.'s were regular guests at "Long View," she would certainly have remembered them as _____ stated she was acquainted with those guests who were present on six or more occasions.

116-294069-5

2/14/52

A picture of ALGER HISS was shown to and he stated he could not say definitely that ALGER HISS was not a visitor at "Long View" during the time that THOMAS and RINGE occupied the premises, but he could not say that HISS was there. He stated that HISS's picture looked like a young man who could have been there, but he would not commit himself.

advised she could not recall seeing ALGER HISS at "Long View". She stated she had a very poor memory in this regard and she did not want to say he was not there. She stated the same in regard to PRISCILLA HISS. She was shown a picture of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and she stated she never saw him before.

116-294069-5

2/14/52

advised
in 1939, that he was not acquainted with ALGER HISS. He stated he
was out of the country in 1937, and, therefore, was not in a position
to know whether ALGER HISS visited "Long View".

116-294069-5

2/14/52

categorically denied she had ever known ALGER
HILL and PRISCILLA HILL and she stated to her knowledge, they had
never been guests at Accokeek.

116-294069-5

2/14/52

J. DAVID GOODMAN, a confessed former Communist and member of the Communist Party, who testified in a Court-martial underground conspiracy at Washington, D. C., and New York, N. Y., on August 20, 1948, in a testimony before the House on Un-American Committee of the Second Session, 80th Congress, advised that HAT LIPKIN, ALGER HIRSCH, JAMES ATT, VICTOR FERGUSON, APOLLO GEORGE, SILVANIAN, and CHARLIE STONE, were members of an underground Communist cell in Washington, D. C., in the 1930's.

116-294069-5

2/14/52

ALGER HISS denied under oath on December 15, 1948, before the Federal Grand Jury of the Southern District of New York, that he passed Government documents to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. HISS was subsequently indicted for perjury and was convicted.

RUC

116-294069-5

3/9/50

You may recall that the receipt of the loyalty form in [redacted] was called to your attention and it was pointed out, among other things, that, according to [redacted] in 1946 he started a rumor that the Director of the FBI was not able or willing to look up the cases of Alger Hiss and Harry Dexter White which had been submitted to the State Department.

121-23278-24

3/17/50

further related that, immediately following employee's trip to New York, where he had been subpoenaed by the federal grand jury in connection with the WHITAKER CHAMBERS and ALGER HISS case, employee had stated that his brother, [redacted] was not involved at all. At the same time employee stated that the HISS case was nothing but political publicity for the advancement of certain individuals. Employee proclaimed complete confidence in the innocence of HISS.

121-13374-39

3/17/50

advised that had visited him in
Washington, D. C. immediately following appearance before the
grand jury in connection with the HISS-CHAMBERS case.

121-13374-39

3/17/50

Following her reading of the manuscript, which involved an insane person, the conversation turned to the HISS-CHAMBERS case. _____ states she cannot recall exactly how the subject turned to the HISS trial but she did recall that she was somewhat amazed to learn from employee that his brother had been subpoenaed in connection with the case. _____ stated that employee also advised her he had been called to New York, and she stated it was her impression he had been called as a result of his brother's acquaintance with either HISS or CHAMBERS. _____ stated that, during the discussion, employee commented that he had watched both men, CHAMBERS and HISS, for a period of two weeks and that it was his unbiased opinion that CHAMBERS is a "pathological liar". He stated further that one only needed to give CHAMBERS a small thread and he would "spin a long web".

_____ indicated that throughout the discussion he expressed concern over his brother's implication in the case, but showed no apparent concern for himself being involved. Employee stated his brother had been harmed considerably as a result of the case and had in fact lost his employment in _____ gained the impression that employee had no previous acquaintance with either HISS or CHAMBERS and that he had been called to New York merely because of his brother's acquaintance with either HISS or CHAMBERS.

121-13374-39

3/17/50

advised she
was somewhat familiar with the implication of the brothers in
the HISS case, and had been very much surprised when this implication
came to her knowledge.

121-13374-39

3/17/50

He related further that
had never indicated that employee had been called as a
witness to the federal grand jury which was investigating ALGER HISS
and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He stated up until this time he was not aware
of any implication by employee or his brother in this case.

121-13374-39

3/17/50

.. and she was very much surprised to learn of his and his brother's implication in the ALGER HISS-WHITTAKER CHAMBERS case.

121-13374-39

3/16/49

The subject was interviewed by the writer and Special Agent JAMES T. H. VERTY on February 9, 1949, concerning his knowledge of ALGER HISS. The subject stated that he was acquainted with HISS but could furnish no information concerning him.

4-2-50

Supervisor
Weyl was
also interviewed for a short period of time by [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] of the Espionage Section in connection with Weyl's knowledge
of Alger Hiss. The results of the interview of Weyl by Supervisor
[REDACTED] will be set out in a separate memorandum being prepared
by [REDACTED].

101-4750-21

9-2-50

Weyl said that he did join such a unit in the Communist Party and that Ware was the leader of the unit. Weyl recalled that the following individuals were also members of this unit and at various times attended Party meetings at which Weyl was also present:

Alger Hiss
John Abt
Henry Collins
Victor Perlo

Lee Pressman
Nathan Witt
Charles Kramer (or Xamer)
John Donovan

Weyl commented that he had no information concerning the affiliation of Donald Hiss or Harry White with the unit in Washington.

Weyl said that meetings were held at various places but the only location that he clearly recalled was the

DATE 6-9-50

By letter dated November 7, 1949, the SAC at New York, advised that [REDACTED] a witness under subpoena to testify for the prosecution in the Alger Hiss perjury trial, advised that she had been contacted by Sylvia Weyl on behalf of her husband, Nathaniel Weyl, who was writing a book on Treason and desired to obtain information from her for this book.

101-4750-21

Encl. 3

INVENTORY WORKSHEET

File No: 101-1936-35Re: AlgonquinDate: March 10/77
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (type of comm., to, from)	No. of Pages	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b) (3) cited)	
				Act	Rel
101-1936-35	8/30/49	WFO Report	7	1	N.P. [REDACTED] + (b)(6)(d)
101-19412-26	11/20/52	WFO Report	29	1	N.P.
116-235598-4	1/2/52	WFO Letter	2	2	N.P. (b)(2)
101-3411-21	6/1/44	SAN FRANCISCO Report	5	1	N.P.
116-244069-5	2/14/52	WFO Report	15	8	N.P. (b)(5)(D)
121-23218-11	2/11/50	Memo Nichols to G.C. Wilson. Correspondence located 1082/20/50	—	—	Not being made available etc.
121-23218-34	2/11/50	Memo D.M. add. to Director	8	1	N.P. (b)(5)(D)
121-13374-39	3/11/50	Ind. Hospital's Report	32	6	N.P. (b)(7)(C) + (b)(7)(D)
101-3315-26	3/16/49	New Haven Report	26	1	N.P. [REDACTED]
101-4750-21	7/8/50	Memo Belmont to Ladd w/enc.	15	3	N.P. (b)(7)(D)
			139	24	

White House Aide Accused As Ex-Red

BY WILLARD EDWARDS

Charges of communism in both the White House and the State department seized the Senate's attention yesterday. The twin developments:

1. Sen. McCarthy (R) of Wisconsin, in a Senate speech, revealed loyalty board files on Philo Nash, 42, a \$17,500 adviser to President Truman, which showed that Nash had been accused of membership in the Communist party "in close contact with the Communist underground in Washington" and whose former home in Toronto, had been used by a Canadian spy ring in the early 40s as a rendezvous.

Rosinger Testifies

2. The Senate internal security subcommittee heard Lawrence K. Rosinger, one of State Secretary Acheson's China policy advisers in 1949, refuse to answer the testimony of three previous witnesses that he was a Communist party member. Rosinger pleaded possible self-incrimination. He also refused to discuss his relationships with a number of individuals, in the government and out, on the ground that he might involve himself in trouble with the law.

Nash, McCarthy's White House target, succeeded David K. Niles as an assistant to the President in charge of advising on "minority problems."

INDEXED

He was a lecturer on anthropology at the University of Toronto from 1937 to 1941, then came to Washington as special assistant to the director of the domestic branch of the office of war information. He was assigned to the White House on June 7, 1941, from the OWI.

"The White House loyalty board cleared Nash some time ago," McCarthy declared. "Thereafter, the FBI conducted a thoro investigation. Ten separate reports were made and sent to the White House loyalty review board.

Called Friend of Reds

"After the White House cleared Nash, the review board asked for a new hearing. Shortly thereafter, Donald Dawson (White House administrative assistant on personnel) called for the complete files which were sent to the White House and never have been returned to the review board."

The FBI reports, said McCarthy, reading from documents, said Nash had been a close friend and

close associate of one of the convicted Canadian Communists.

"During the early 40s," he continued, "parts of the Communist spy ring in Toronto were using his home as a rendezvous and some of them were living there. Nash was attending Communist meetings and had officially joined the Communist party. The reports also show that he had been in close contact with the Communist underground in Washington."

McCarthy said he "assumed" Mr. Truman had never seen the BIF reports. He suggested that the President call upon Dawson for the file and after reading it get rid of Nash.

From Nash in the White House came a denunciation of the charges as "a contemptible lie." He denied ever having been a Communist party member and blamed his sister's anti-McCarthy activities for the senator's blast.

The Senate subcommittee's questioning of Rosinger, 36, now a free-lance writer, was featured by his sparring with acting chairman Ferguson (D) of Michigan. At the end, Ferguson said pending legislation, compelling witnesses to testify before congressional committees by granting them immunity from future prosecution, must be approved quickly if the investigating processes are to continue.

Rosinger was confronted by subcommittee counsel Robert Morris with earlier testimony of William Cannings, Karl Wittfogel and Louis Budenz that Rosinger had been a Communist party member and was known to them as such. He asked if he was now or ever had been a Communist.

"I respectfully decline to answer, relying on my privilege under the fifth amendment to the Constitution," he answered.

Admits Knowing Some

Rosinger was asked concerning his relationships with persons identified as Communists before the subcommittee and with other persons not thus identified. He pleaded possible self-incrimination in refusing to answer questions about a number of persons, but freely conceded his acquaintance with others.

Among those about whom he refused to testify were Alger Hiss, State department official serving a five-year sentence for perjury to conceal espionage; Frederick V. Field, financial sponsor of Communist movements; Andrew Roth, a Navy lieutenant involved in the Amerasia espionage case of 1945; Julian Wadleigh, a State department officer who confessed espionage during the Hiss trial, and many others of lesser note.

The witness said he knew Ambassador Jessup only slightly. He at first denied knowing John S. Service, diplomat recently fired after a loyalty board hearing, but later admitted having met him once or twice.

1/21-12261-A
SEARCHED INDEXED
MAR 31 1952

Wall Times - Herald
June 30, 1952
Local City Edition

gpk

5 Apr. 2 1952

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

L. V. Boardman

DATE: June 20, 1955

A. H. Belmont

RECEIVED
SUBJECT: WALTER WINCHELL /
SIMULCAST (RADIO-TELEVISION)
JUNE 19, 1955

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Sizoo _____
Crowley _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

Alger Hiss has agreed to make a tape recorded interview for another network on the Tenth Anniversary of the United Nations Charter some time between the 20th and 25th. Appearing with Alger Hiss will be a UN backer whose name is Clark Eichelberger; he once testified for Alger Hiss as a character witness.

Comment:

By teletype 6-14-55 NYO supplied this information to Bureau. Disseminated to White House, State, Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General Rogers and Assistant Attorney General Tompkins on 6-17-55 upon instructions by the Director.

TFC:hpf

(4)

Mr. Nichols

Tic - Mr. Boardman

Mr. Belmont

Mr. Crowley

Mr. Rosen

Mr. Parsons

Mr. Baumgardner

RECORDED-59

INDEXED 59

62-31615- 936

4/23/56

memorandum for Mr. Boardman

[REDACTED]

INCHELL SAID:

"New York City. There is a movement now underway to rehabilitate Aiger Hiss with the public. It was given added impetus the other night following Federal Judge Keech's directed acquittal of Aldo Icardi. Icardi was acquitted of perjury before a Congressional committee. The theme of the drive to clean up Aiger Hiss will be made by certain commentators and newspaper writers....Men who operate in left field....They will tell you that Uncle Sam couldn't get Hiss espionage, so he was railroaded, they will tell you, for perjury. The Hiss engagement to speak before the Princeton group is the start.

The man behind the scenes is a deadly enemy -- a longtime deadly enemy -- of your FBI and John Edgar Hoover. A White House favorite when Mr. Truman was the President."

DIMENT:

Mr. Nichols advised that the individual referred to by Inchell is undoubtedly Marlowental who is the author of "The Federal Bureau of Investigation," a very anti-FBI publication. Marlowe's anti-FBI activities and writings are well known to us.

9/8/49

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Reference is made to the case entitled "JAY DAVID WITTMAN L.
CHAMBERS, was; ALICE HISS - PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R, INTERNAL SECURITY - R",
Bureau File No. #74-1333. In the report of [redacted], dated
January 21, 1949, at New York, it is noted that [redacted]

[redacted], Carnegie Endowment for
International Peace, made available among others, a copy of a letter dated
January 8, 1947 to BLACKWELL SMITH signed by HISS. A review of the above
file in the New York Office also reflected that HISS and the applicant
were simultaneously employed as attorneys by Cotton, Franklin, Wright and
Gordon, 63 Wall Street, New York, in 1932 and 1933. In the report of
[redacted], dated May 17, 1949, at New York, it is noted that
SMITH was interviewed by [redacted] of the New York Office
concerning ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, a subject of the above case, and
a former N.R.A. employee. At this time SMITH advised that he did not
recall SILVERMAN, and stated that he was unable to furnish any information
concerning him.

In connection with the above, the applicant's [redacted]
[redacted], who stated that he was a former attorney with
the Criminal and Anti-Trust Divisions of the Department of Justice,
advised that he knew of SMITH'S employment with Cotton, Franklin, Wright
and Gordon at the same time HISS was also employed there. [redacted]
stated that from SMITH'S comments during the recent HISS trial, he
gathered that SMITH was surprised that HISS had apparently engaged in
"such activities", and he quoted SMITH as saying, "I certainly misjudged him",
i.e. HISS. [redacted] further volunteered the information that "despite
SMITH'S high position in New Deal circles, he was strictly not a member
of any questionable groups; he is conservative and very anti-Communist".

126-252-8

11/2/50

APPLICANT AND WIFE REPORTED TO BE

INTIMATE FRIENDS OF ALGER AND PRISCILLA SISS.

Mrs. A. S.

126-579-13

11/10/50

advised Mr. and Mrs. HUUS
of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS; however,
she did not feel the relationship reflected
adversely on their loyalty since many people
have been fooled by the HISSES. During inter-
view in February, 1949, Mrs. CLARA HUUS admitted
being friendly with Mrs. HISS and having invited
Mrs. HISS to stay at her home in Georgetown if
she should ever come to Washington to attend

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
		126-579-18	126-579-18
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1 - Washington Field	1		

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11/10/50

Congressional hearings.

11/10/50

further stated Mr. and Mrs. HUUS had been intimate friends of the HISSES, who formerly lived in the neighborhood. [redacted] advised, however, that she did not feel the above friendship reflected in any way upon Mr. and Mrs. HUUS' loyalty inasmuch as many people who were friends of the HISSES had been fooled by them.

During an investigation by this office in December, 1948, and January, 1949, Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] interviewed Mr. and Mrs. RANDOLPH O. HUUS, 1544 34th Street, N.W., at which time Mr. and Mrs. HUUS advised their contact with the HISSES during the latter's residence at 3415 Volta Place was purely of a social nature, and that they could furnish nothing of value concerning ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS.

11/10/50

[REDACTED]

During an investigation by this office in February, 1949, Special Agent [REDACTED] interviewed Mrs. CLARA HUUS, at which time Mrs. HUUS advised "she is considered a friend of Mrs. HISS, and when the publicity in this matter broke in the papers she wrote PRISCILLA HISS inviting her to stay at her home in Georgetown if she, Mrs. HISS, should ever come to Washington to attend any Congressional hearings, etc."

On January 21, 1950, ALGER HISS was convicted of Perjury as a result of his testimony before a New York Grand Jury in which he denied having furnished confidential documents, which he had obtained through the course of official business at the Department of State, to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, an admitted former member of the Communist Party, to be used in a Soviet Espionage Conspiracy; and secondly, he denied having seen WHITTAKER CHAMBERS after January 1, 1937.

On January 25, 1950, ALGER HISS was sentenced to five years' imprisonment on each of the two counts in the indictment, the sentences to run concurrently. On January 25, 1950, HISS was released on \$10,000.00 bail bond pending appeal of the conviction.

11/10/50

The information appearing in the section of this report entitled NEIGHBORHOODS setting forth the interview with Mr. and Mrs. HUUS by Special Agents [REDACTED] was obtained from the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] at Washington, D. C., dated January 28, 1949, entitled JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.; ALGER HISS; Character: Perjury - Internal Security - R, Espionage - R. WFO file #74-94-944.

8/22/51

"EVJESCH and his wife were invited to be
good friends of ~~the~~ IDB

128-1811-4

3/8/56

II. CONNECTIONS WITH THE COMMUNIST PARTY

A. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

During interviews in the New York Office during January, February and March, 1949, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, a self-confessed former Soviet espionage agent, advised SA THOMAS G. SPENCER and SA FRANCIS X. PLANT that HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR. was a member of the original Communist underground apparatus, operated by HAROLD WARE in Washington, D. C. in the 1930's.

CHAMBERS advised that this apparatus was made up of CHARLES KRAMER, VICTOR PERLO, LEE PRESSMAN, NATHAN WITT, ALGER HISS, DONALD HISS and the subject. CHAMBERS stated that each of these individuals had his own separate Communist cell consisting of from ten to twenty persons who were employed in various government agencies in Washington, D. C. CHAMBERS stated that the principal meeting place of the apparatus was in the apartment of the subject and that the subject was the treasurer of the apparatus. CHAMBERS stated that at that time (in the 1930's) the above individuals were not abstracting documents from the various government agencies wherein they were employed, but were placed so that their services might be used in the event an opportunity arose. CHAMBERS stated that members of the apparatus in Washington were not supposed to have Communist literature in their homes and that the "Daily Worker" was picked up in Washington in several drugstores. It was CHAMBERS' recollection that either the subject or ALGER HISS would make these pick-ups.

CHAMBERS advised that shortly after he had introduced ALGER HISS to Colonel BORIS BYKOV, in the Spring of 1937, he also introduced the subject to BYKOV. The meeting between CHAMBERS, BYKOV and the subject took place

3/8/56

He stated that since the recent publicity of CHAMBERS and ALGER HISS, particularly before the House Un-American Activities Committee, he had come to the definite impression that he saw a person probably identical with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in Washington, D. C. in the middle 1930's.

3/8/56

T-10 met ALGER HISS through an introduction by COLLINS in Washington, D. C. in 1940. T-10 said COLLINS frequently visited ALGER HISS at his home in the Georgetown section of Washington, D. C. COLLINS stated to T-10 that ALGER HISS was a "vitally important person" to the Communist Party.

101-1335-124

1/30/50

PERJURY

Perjury Before Grand Jury. United States v.
Alger Hiss, Southern District of New York. On January 21, 1950, the defendant was found guilty of perjury in the District Court for the Southern District of New York. In a two-count indictment it was charged that on December 15, 1949, he testified falsely before a grand jury which was conducting an investigation into possible violation of the espionage laws of the United States and any other federal criminal statutes. The first trial beginning on May 31, 1949, ended in a disagreement of

6d-28280-186 —

1/30/50

the jury and a mistrial was declared on July 8, 1949. The retrial began on November 17, 1949. Hiss was sentenced to imprisonment for five years. He has filed notice of appeal and is free on \$10,000 bond. This case for a number of reasons has been of unusual interest and has commanded nation-wide attention. It is believed to be the first federal criminal proceeding in which psychiatric testimony was admitted for the purpose of impeaching a prosecution witness whose credibility was one of the principal issues.

The case was prosecuted by Thomas F. Murphy, Assistant United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, Thomas E. Donegan, Special Assistant to the Attorney General and Assistant United States Attorney Clarke S. Ryan.

8/11/54

Confidential informant Washington T-5, of known reliability, advised during 1946 that ALGER HISS was acquainted with HUBERT BARTON but the informant was not aware of the extent of this relationship.

ALGER HISS has been convicted for perjury on charges made by JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, a self-admitted former Soviet Espionage Agent, to the effect that ALGER HISS had furnished CHAMBERS with confidential and secret documents from the files of the State Department, where HISS was then employed.

140-4325-15

INVENTORY WORKSHEET

File No. See ReferencesRe: Alger HissDate: March 1977
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (type of comm., to, from)	No. of Pages	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b) (3) cited)	
				Act	Rel
121-12261-A	1/30/52	Times Herald	1	1	
62-31615-436	6/20/55	Belmont to Boardman memo	4	1	N.P.
62-31615-436	4/23/56	Belmont to Boardman memo	4	1	N.P.
126-252-8	9/8/49	New York Report	7	1	N.P. (b)(7)(D)
126-514-13	11/2/50	WFO Teletype	1	1	N.P.
126-517-18	11/10/50	WFO Report	10	5	N.P. (b)(7)(D)
128-1811-4	8/22/51	WFO Letter Report	7	1	N.P.
101-1335-124	3/8/56	New York Report	38	3	N.P.
62-28280-186	1/30/50	Dept of Justice - Investigation Internal Revenue memo	8	2	N.P.
140-24235-15	8/11/54	WFO Report	18	1	N.P.
			98	2	17

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2/17/50

advised that he did not actually know if the employee had been associated with the same agency in Washington, D. C. as that of ALGER HISS, however, stated that in about 1936 he was at a luncheon in Washington at which PRISIN-ZANG introduced him to a man who was with the Nye Committee, a committee to investigate the Munitions Industry, whose name he could not now recall. [REDACTED] stated he later was informed that this individual was with the Nye Committee and that PRISIN-ZANG might get a job with the same committee.

He stated he never knew whether PRISIN-ZANG actually got the job. [REDACTED] advised it was his understanding that ALGER HISS had been Chief Counsel for the Nye Committee, but that he had no knowledge of any specific association of the employee with ALGER HISS.

121-21945-3

4/27/49

[REDACTED]

The Report of Special Agent
FREDERICK W. CONNORS dated February 4, 1949 at Boston
entitled: "JAHAM, With Aliases, ETAL; PERJURY: ESPIONAGE-
R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R," reflects that [REDACTED] was interviewed

rel

-2- 101-3315-31

4/27/49

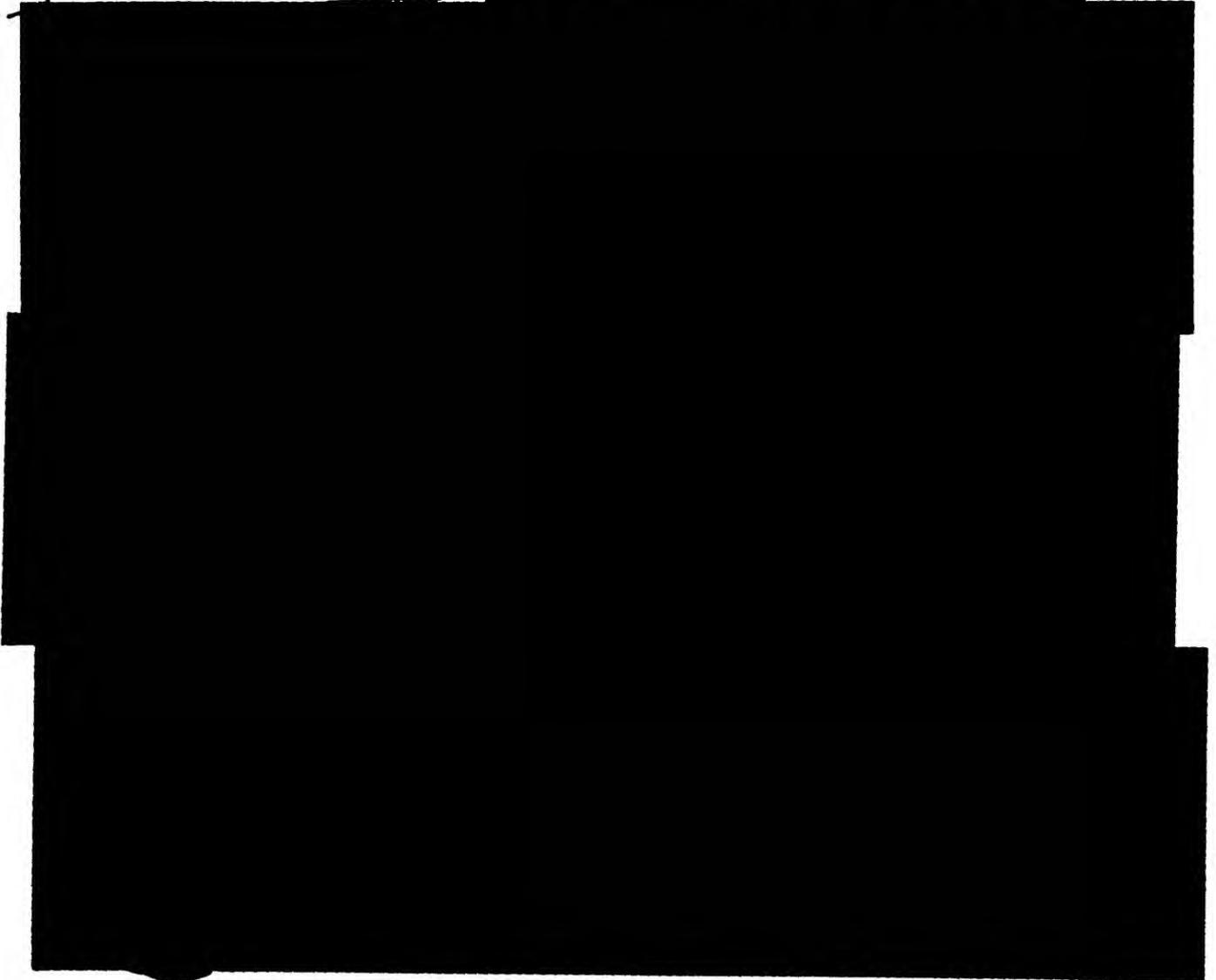
per
by Agent CONNORS at which time he admitted that he had visited at the home of ALGER HISS on two or three occasions and that HISS had visited him at his home on two or three occasions.

tel
Confidential Informant Washington T-4 of known reliability, who was acquainted with the activities

4/27/49

WFO #101-1492

and associates of ALGER HISS, learned that HAROLD W. STEIN, during 1945 and 1946 was frequently in touch with ALGER HISS and that on at least one occasion STEIN visited the HISS residence.



-4-

101-3315-31

10/25/50

WEYL stated that at the time he became associated with the underground Communist group, headed by HAROLD WARE, the membership consisted of seven individuals in addition to HAROLD WARE; namely: LEE PRESSMAN, ALGER HISS, JOHN ABT, NATHAN WITT, HENRY COLLINS, JOHN DONOVAN and VICTOR PERLO. Shortly after WEYL joined the Communist group, CHARLES KRAMER, whom WEYL stated he knew as CHARLES KRIVITSKY, became attached to this group. HISS, ABT, PRESSMAN, WITT, KRAMER and WEYL were all employed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration

10/25/50

WEYL stated that his recollection was that LEE PRESSMAN was present at about ninety percent of the meetings he attended, and that he has a fairly clear recollection of ALGER HISS and LEE PRESSMAN being present together at some of these meetings. WEIL stated that no false or party names were used by the individuals at these meetings and all members were well acquainted with each other, most of the group being employed together at the Department of Agriculture. WEYL stated it was impossible that anyone could have attended these meetings during this period when he was a member without being known to each of the other members.

101-4750-33

10/25/50

ALGER HISS

WEYL stated that he met ALGER HISS at the meetings of the WAKE group and his knowledge of the activities of ALGER HISS was confined to the activities of that group. ALGER HISS at the time of WAKE's affiliation with this group was an employee of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration but WEYL was not employed in the same section. In his discussion with ALGER HISS, he found him to be intelligent, well informed and very sure of himself upon all occasions. He also stated that HISS was very quiet and slow though sound in making up his mind. He thought he was possibly less brilliant than men like ABT and PRESSMAN and did not think HISS an original thinker. He expressed the opinion that in view of HISS' recent defense that he had determined to remain a Communist and would not furnish any information if interviewed. WEYL stated he did not know HISS' wife at all.

101-4750-33

10/25/50

He thought that PRESSMAN had been a sincere Communist
but not nearly so devoted as ALGER HISS.

WEYL stated he had no knowledge when or where LEE PRESSMAN joined the Party nor did he have any information concerning whether PRESSMAN had aided ALGER HISS in securing employment at the Agriculture Department or elsewhere.

101-4750-33

Dink 121

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Parsons	.....
Mr. Belmont	.....
Mr. Mohr	.....
Tels. Room	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Mrs. Gandy	.....

121-195

J. E. M.

J. A. B.

T. O. S.

EAST SIDE, WEST SIDE

By FRANK CONNIFF

Conniff Examines Miss Kenyon's Testimony

ALTHOUGH Dorothy Kenyon stoutly denied being affiliated with Communist front groups while appearing last week before a Senate sub-committee, examination of her testimony discloses that even today she closely follows the party line on at least one major facet of Communist propaganda in America.

It may be only a coincidence that Miss Kenyon's attitude toward the Alger Hiss conviction is virtually the same as that of the Daily Worker. This is not to say that Miss Kenyon is a Communist; but it is one more indication that so-called "liberals" of a certain sympathy time and again seem to reflect the ideological viewpoint being hawked by Mr. Stalin's gauleiters in this country.

Miss Kenyon received the kid glove treatment from Democratic members of the committee who, though specifically directed to probe the Red infiltration of the State Department, appear more interested in coddling and protecting persons whose background at least gives rise to serious doubts about their past political judgments.

Miss Kenyon's name has been connected with some 28 fronts branded as subversive agencies, but at no point did either Sen. Tydings or Sen. McMahon question her very closely on these affiliations.

"But let us get to Miss Kenyon's

rather strange attitude toward the Hiss conviction. Although a jury of Americans here in New York found him guilty in effect of being a Communist spy, Miss Kenyon called him a "sacrifice to hysteria" and asserted that he could not get a fair trial in a speech at Troy, N. Y., last Jan. 16.

She was questioned about this statement last week before the Senate sub-committee and I reprint the exchange between her and Sen. Hickenlooper.

"Are you correctly quoted," asked the Republican Senator, "as stating that Alger Hiss is a perfect example of sacrifice to the hysteria created by the Un-American Activities Committee?"

"Are you correctly quoted," the Senator continued, "as saying that 'not one shred of evidence was introduced that Hiss did what he is said to have done'?"

"Are you correctly quoted," Sen. Hickenlooper went on, "as saying, in reference to Hiss, 'He will be lucky to get a hung jury at his second trial?'"

The record shows that Sen. Hickenlooper passed the newspaper containing these remarks over to Miss Kenyon. The witness examined the clipping and declared:

"The words are substantially mine. I recall that I said Hiss would be lucky to get a hung jury in the opinion of a number of lawyers.

"I recall that I said it would be impossible for Hiss to get a fair trial in the present temper of the country and that there was not a shred of direct evidence other than that of Whittaker Chambers or documents produced by Chambers."

"I have no objection to the clipping being entered in the record."

Miss Kenyon's brash endorsement of her own remarks may have been encouraged by the friendliness of the Democratic members of the committee. Her lack of faith in the honesty and integrity of her fellow Americans—as evidenced by her statement that poor, dear Alger could not get a fair trial from them—brought no questioning from Sen. McMahon or Sen. Tydings.

Miss Kenyon was thus allowed to propagandize a vicious attack on the American judiciary and jury system without a single objection from the Democratic members.

Sen. McMahon's indifferent reaction to Miss Kenyon's espousal of Alger Hiss' cause amazed me. I come from Connecticut myself and I find it hard to believe that the voters who sent him to Washington expect Sen. McMahon to be overly solicitous about any apologist for Alger Hiss. I'll have to ask some of my old friends and schoolmates about this next time I go home.

Dorothy Kenyon
Security Traffic - C

INDEXED - 136

EX-3

1121-1694-A
SEARCHED INDEXED
78 JUN 29 1950

Memo from Belmont to Ladd

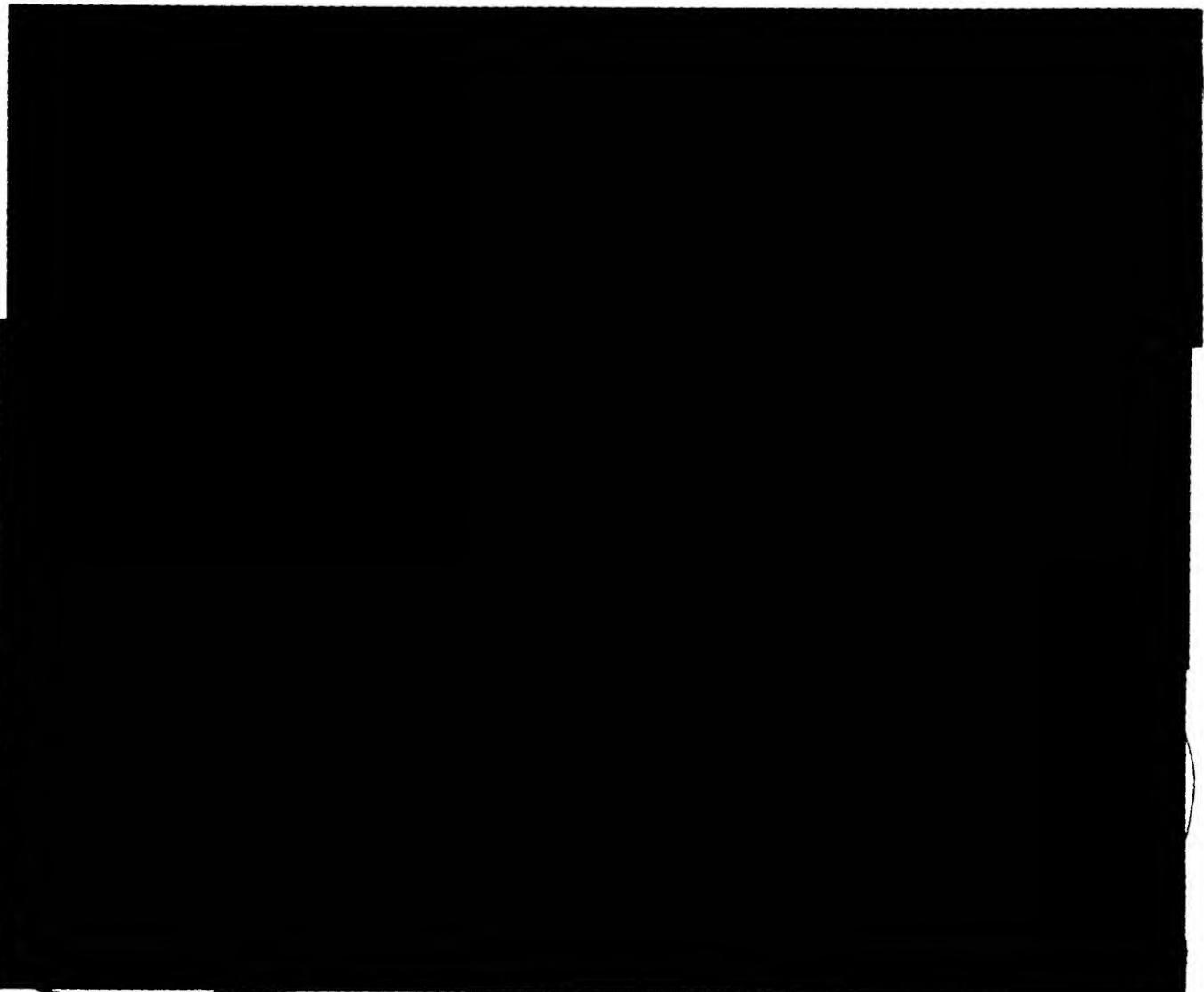
WILCOX:

Senator McCarran will release today documentary proof
that Alger Hiss was the man who recruited personnel for the U.S.
mission to the U.N.T. This is the one the State Department now
admits is loaded with Communists.

Memo from Belmont to Ladd

CONFIDENTIAL:

"The New York Times" and "The Washington Post," on January 5, 1953, reported that Senator McCarran had stated that Alceer Ales, as head of the Office of Special Political Affairs, "has initial control over selection of employees to the U.S. delegation to the United Nations." McCarran's statement was based on then Secretary of State James Byrnes' letter to Senator Mundt (Rep., South Dakota) dated April 1, 1946.



62-31615-757

9/9/52

The letter from EDWARD C. CARTER to ALGER HISS mentioned in San Francisco tel, 8/19/52 was reviewed. The same did not indicate the nature or extent of the association with HISS

CLL:MCS

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1638-5009-12
26 SEP 12 1952
FBI - LOS ANGELES

RECORDED - 11

EX. - 107

74 NOV 20 1952

8/28/53

expressed emphatically his theories on the tremendous influence of Communists and Communist sympathizers in directing or affecting policy decisions in this government from behind the scenes. He particularly mentioned the activities of WHITE, PASVOLSKY, HISS, CURRIE, and FRANK COE in this connection. He advised that in addition to his theories, and supplementing them, his students have been doing research work on records and documents and the results support his theories. He stated that he is writing a novel in which he will outline the Communist Party influence.

During this interview he also related two anecdotes concerning personal experiences with ALGER HISS during the period immediately preceding the war where he felt HISS was influencing government officials. These anecdotes have been reported by letter in the JAHAM case.

INDEXED 23

MAT:rfc
1 - New York (100-95069)(Info.)(RM)

101-3616-35

COMINT INFORMATION
4/6/61

ALBANY

1/14/49

WILLIAM HERBERT ROSEN, subject of Washington Field Office File [REDACTED] was questioned by the House Committee on Un-American Activities to determine if he was identical with a WILLIAM ROSEN who is the purchaser of a 1929 car registered to ALGER HISS. ROSEN refused to answer pertinent questions put to him by the Committee and faces a possible contempt citation.

121-15096-2

4/28/50

Ed Subject's Nye Committee employment simultaneous with that of ALVY ISS and in 1936 subject listed MISS as reference on application for government employment

- P -

4/28/50

ALICE HISS

In the application for government employment made by the subject and dated April 13, 1936, she listed as a reference, ALICE HISS at that time Assistant to the Solicitor General, U. S. Department of Justice.

101-3411-142

4/28/50

[REDACTED]

H. I. was recently convicted in the U. S. District Court, Southern District of New York of perjury, drawing from his involvement in Soviet espionage with JAY DAVID WITTAKER CHAMBERS. ALGER HISS was employed by the Nye Committee at the same time as was the subject, according to the testimony of COHEN and STEPHEN RAUCHENBERG.

Confidential Informant T-8, a reliable informant, has advised that the subject maintains within easy access, a booklet entitled "Industrial Espionage Plan - Revised 1946," a government publication which was jointly approved by the then acting Secretary of War and Secretary of Navy. As the title page of this booklet has been written the penciled notation "HIS & STAN [unclear]" HIS SOURCE A. LINCOLN, the former Secretary of STATE P.M. at the State Department, has advised that State Department directives show that in January and August 1936, and for a period thereafter, his files have notation for ALGER HISS at the State Dept. but was [REDACTED]

Confidential Informant T-8, a reliable informant has advised that during the first trial of ALGER HISS, the subject indicated that she could scarcely believe him to be guilty as charged, but as the second trial developed, the subject at one time made the remark that HISS may have been a Communist in 1946 or 1936, or thereabouts.

[REDACTED]

101-3411-142

4/28/50

Id d
A copy of the XMAS 1949 letter from Mr. [REDACTED] to Mr. [REDACTED] dated December 25, 1949, was sent to Mr. [REDACTED] on January 1, 1950. Mr. [REDACTED] advised that Mr. [REDACTED] had planned to leave the U.S. December 25, 1949, and that he had been unable to do so because of the weather. He stated that he had applied to the State Department for a passport but had not received it.

101-3411-142

4/68/50

[REDACTED]

1. [REDACTED] (T-1) RICHARD CHAPMAN advised that VINTON was a member of the "INTERIOR TRADES group" of Soviet espionage agents, which group included VERNON LOBANOV, ALFRED HIRSCH, RICHARD HUGGINS, JAMES MITCHELL, and CHARLES ERNST. CHAPMAN said that the principal meeting place of this group was the "INTERIOR TRADES" office located in St. Matthews Court, [REDACTED] (T-1)

101-3411-142

4/28/50

On March 28, 1950, SASSOON was interviewed by Special Agent [REDACTED] of the FBI, New York office. During the comment period, he mentioned care. In this interview, SASSOON stated that he was born at [REDACTED] in [REDACTED] and that he had a [REDACTED] value bond in [REDACTED] on the [REDACTED] date. He stated that this date was [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] recorded and that he had been in the U.S. [REDACTED] on [REDACTED] engine. He said that he last saw [REDACTED] in 1938.

INVENTORY WORKSHEET

File No. See ReferencesRe: FBI - LADate: May 1977
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (type of comm., to, from)	No. of Pages	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b) (3) cited)	
				Act	Rel
121-31945-3	3/17/50	SAN FRANCISCO REPORT	6	1	N.P. (b)(7)(D)
101-3315-31	4/27/49	INFO REPORT	9	3	N.P. ████████ + (b)(7)(D) (b)(2)
101-4750-33	10/25/50	WFO LETTER	11	4	N.P.
121-16464-A	3/31/50	N.Y. JOURNAL AMERICAN	1	1	—
62-31615-757	1/5/53	BELMONT TO LADD memo	4	2	N.P.
128-5008-12	9/4/52	New York Letter	1	1	N.P.
101-3616-35	8/28/53	INFO LETTER	5	1	N.P. (b)(7)(D)
121-15070-2	1/14/59	EW/HENRY E. LETTER	3	1	N.P.
101-3411-1412	4/23/50	WFO REPORT	28	6	N.P. ██████████
101-1335-71	4/19/53	Subcomm. recc to Investigate Admin. of the Internal Security Act's for the Interceptor Security Law of the U.S. Senate	—	—	not being made available etc
			68	28	

Acheson, With Berle's Help, Clears Hiss Hurdle in Senate

By OLIVER PILAT

Post Home News Correspondent

Washington, Jan. 13—Dean Acheson, with the surprise assistance of Adolph A. Berle Jr. today demolished what appeared to be the main senate objections to his appointment as Secretary of State.

Appearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Acheson, in the clipped accents of Groton, Yale and the Harvard Law School, said:

"Alger Hiss "was not my assistant, never was my assistant, and except for a short period when I was acting secretary, never reported to me."

2. He "never had" the controversy with Berle over "pro-Soviet policies" which Berle, former Assistant Secretary of State had described as having occurred in 1944 and which Berle had said "ended my diplomatic career."

Approved Suspended Loan

3. He approved a loan to Poland at a time when relations between that country and the U.S. were good, but suspended it when Poland failed to fulfill the terms to his satisfaction.

4. He wasn't connected with his former law firm at a time when it represented Poland, for a fee which, he said, was \$50,175, not \$1,000,000, as had been reported. He got none of the fee himself.

5. He will leave "no step untaken" to keep subversive influences out of the State Dept. if he becomes Secretary, and will retain John Peurifoy, Assistant Secretary, who is "cleaning up all of the remnants of Communist cells still there."

6. He will, if confirmed, do his best to carry out the example of retiring Secretary Marshall. Asked specifically by Sen. Vandenberg (R-Mich.), ranking Republican on the committee, about his present views on Russia, Acheson said "the determination of foreign policy is a matter for the President. The President has stated in a most categorical way that he does not want change."

Berle Back
The ur...
G-1

Washington Bureau Special to The Post

to Chairman Connally (D-Tex.) urging Acheson's quick confirmation so that there would be no further differences between two patriotic Americans.

Acheson, in his testimony, had taken sharp issue with Berle's testimony before the House Un-American Activities Committee, which Berle had told,

"In the fall of 1944 there was a difference of opinion (on Soviet policy) in the State Dept.... I was pressing for a clean-cut showdown then when our position was strongest. The opposite group... was... Mr. Acheson's group, of course, with Mr. Hiss as his principal assistant in the matter. I got trounced in that fight. And that ended my diplomatic career."

Led Astray by Memory

"Mr. Berle's memory led him badly astray," Acheson said.

He noted that Alger Hiss had been assigned to the Dumbarton Oaks Conference in May, 1944, and his brother Donald had taken a leave of absence, so that neither Hiss was associated with him at that time.

"I do not wish to detract from Alger Hiss in any way," he said, in explaining that Alger had never been close to him. "We have been friends and we remain friends." Donald, he said, had been his State Dept. assistant and had served with "complete fidelity."

"He is now my law partner," he stated in a most categorical way.

said, emphasizing his confidence in Donald Hiss

Former Secretary of State Stettinius, testifying for Acheson, said:

"He is uniquely qualified for this post from the standpoint of natural endowment, age, temperament and capacity and his intimacy and familiarity with foreign affairs."

After the hearing, Connally predicted that the committee would vote for confirmation tomorrow.

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Shultz	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Tamm	.....
Mr. E. F. Ladd	.....
Mr. Gandy	.....
Mr. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....

EX-25

6 INDEXED 127 101-3396-A (1/13/49)

Post & Home News
JAN 13 1949

1/22/51

It was LEVINE'S recollection that CHAMBERS told PERLE with respect to Communist infiltration of the Federal Government that the Government officials were divided into two groups. One was an espionage group and the other a labor, political and propaganda unit. In the first group CHAMBERS placed ALGER HISS and his brother LAWRENCE DUGGAN, NOEL FIELD, PHILIP and VINCENT RENO and two other individuals named WADDELL and LOVELL.

101-1634-110

3/3/49

The name WILLIAM ROSEN appears on the transfer of a title of a 1929 Ford Roadster from ALGER HISS to the Cherner Motor Company on July 23, 1936 and on the same day from the Cherner Motor Company to WILLIAM ROSEN.

100-331270-21

3/3/49

SUBJECT'S ALLEGED CONNECTION WITH ALGER HISS

A review of the transcript of the hearings before the House Committee on Un-American Activities reflects considerable information by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS concerning his knowledge of ALGER HISS. To corroborate his assertion that ALGER HISS furnished him (CHAMBERS) with information, CHAMBERS mentioned among other things that ALGER HISS owned a 1929 Ford Roadster, and sometime in 1936 against the advice of both CHAMBERS and J. PETERS, HISS disposed of this car to

100-331270-21

3/3/49

[REDACTED]

someone in the open Communist Party. CHAMBERS even went into minute detail regarding this car, recalling the windshield wiper which had to be operated manually. HISS was questioned extensively before the House Committee on Un-American Activities regarding the disposition of this car. He stated that the car in question was given to CHAMBERS whom he knew only as GEORGE CROSLEY, and it was thrown in with a lease of HISS' apartment to CHAMBERS. HISS was shown photostatic copies of a transfer of title to the car in question and stated that he has no recollection of any evidence concerning this car or the title in question. A photographic copy of the Certificate of Title has been obtained which shows that the 1929 Ford Roadster was sold on July 23, 1936 to the Chernor Motor Company, and on the same day sold to one WILLIAM ROSEN of 5405 13th Street, N.W.

In 1936 one BENJAMIN BIALEK resided at 5405 13th Street, N.W. BENJAMIN BIALEK is the co-proprietor of the Petworth Pharmacy and is co-proprietor of the Security Liquor Store at 5313 Georgia Avenue, N.W. BIALEK was too sick to be questioned by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. WILLIAM ROSEN was questioned under oath but refused to answer any pertinent question regarding this car. The substance of his testimony has previously been reported in a report dated September 29, 1948.

The known handwriting specimens of WILLIAM ROSEN were obtained and forwarded to the Bureau. The known handwriting specimens consisting of signatures of BENJAMIN BIALEK were obtained and forwarded to the Bureau. A photographic copy of the Certificate of Title bearing the name WILLIAM ROSEN was also obtained and forwarded to the Bureau. A photographic copy of the Certificate of Title was obtained bearing the purported signature of ALGER HISS. This was further forwarded to the Bureau.

By letter dated February 10, 1949, the FBI Laboratory reported that the known handwriting of WILLIAM ROSEN had been compared with the questioned writing namely the Certificate of Title but a definite conclusion could not be reached inasmuch as there are certain letters in the known writing of ROSEN that vary in style from similar letters appearing in the questioned writing. There were certain handwriting characteristics noted in the known handwriting of ROSEN that do not appear in the

3/3/49

WILLIAM ROSEN signature on the questioned document. The Laboratory further reported that the known handwriting of BENJAMIN BIALEK is not sufficiently comparable with the questioned writing for a definite conclusion to be reached. Concerning the photographic copy of the Certificate of Title, the FBI Laboratory advised that it desired the original Certificate before it could give its opinion as to whether the signature of ALGER HISS was genuine. The Title concerned the transfer of a 1929 Ford Roadster, Motor Number A2188811 which had previously been registered in the name of ALGER HISS, 3411 O Street, N.W. This car was assigned to the Cherner Motor Company on July 23, 1936, and on that day purchased from the Cherner Motor Company by WILLIAM ROSEN, 5405 13th Street, N.W.

On February 9, 1941 Mr. HENRY J. GERTLER, an official of the Cherner Motor Company, was interviewed and admitted that his signature appeared on the Assignment of Title in question. Mr. GERTLER stated he had no present recollection of this transaction, and that there are presently no records of the Cherner Motor Company in which this transaction was reflected. Mr. GERTLER stated that several months ago at the request of the House Committee on Un-American Activities he went to the officials of the Cherner Motor Company and conducted a two day exhaustive search for old records, and the only records found were some sales slips immediately preceding and immediately following July 23, 1936. He did not know whether these records were all inclusive as the records in question were "rat infested" and were in a very deteriorating state. These sales slips are presently in the possession of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. 100-331270-21

On page 1113 of the transcript of the hearings before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Mr. LOUIS RESELL, the investigator, testified that no sales invoice was found for this particular transaction and that there were no sales invoices missing, indicating that no sales invoice for the sale of this car to MR. ROSEN was made out by the Cherner Motor Company. Regarding this testimony, Mr. GERTLER advised that he had no explanation for it except there is a possibility that the sale in question from HISS to the Cherner Motor Company might have involved the sale of a car for its used parts in which case no sales invoice slip would be involved, but instead a parts invoice slip would be made out.

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[REDACTED]

Mr. SAMUEL MENSCH, Vice President of the Cherner Motor Company, advised that it was his signature on the Assignment of Title which he signed as an official of the Cherner Motor Company. Mr. MENSCH stated that he has no recollection of the transaction, and that there is presently no existing record of the transaction at the Cherner Motor Company.

The transcript of the record before the House Committee on Un-American Activities further shows that Mr. MARVIN SMITH who notarized the document in question was questioned by the House Committee on Un-American Activities and testified that he notarized a signature of Mr. HISS and that Mr. HISS actually appeared before him to have his signature notarized.

100-331270-21

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Will determine if he is identical with the WILLIAM ROSEN
who purchased ALICE KENNEDY'S car from the Cherner Motor Company
on July 25, 1960.

100-331270-21

11/4/50

When recently interviewed, Mr. WEYL observed to the Interviewing Agents that he was considerably concerned about an item appearing in the Washington "Post" on October 23, 1950. The following comment appeared in WALTER WINCHELL's column: "The FBI has a new witness to confront ALGER HISS."

101-4750-35

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
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Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

Red Spy Stole Atomic Secrets While FBI Action Was Blocked

Adams' Arrest, Justice Unit Was Told, Might 'Upset Unity' With Soviet Russia

(Fifth of a series on the infiltration of Communists in government positions in Washington.)

By WILLARD EDWARDS

(Copyright, 1950, by Chicago Tribune)

Official government files contain the near-incredible story of Arthur Alexandrovich Adams, a Russian spy who stole atomic secrets from 1942 to 1945 while under surveillance by FBI agents.

Repeatedly, the agents pleaded that they had assembled indisputable proof of espionage against this alien. They argued that the time had come to arrest and prosecute him. An appeal was even made to the White House, which passed the buck to the State department.

Such an arrest, the frustrated Federal Bureau of Investigation as then informed, might upset unity with Soviet Russia, a war ally. Adams fully aware that FBI men had long trailed him and probably fearful that his immunity could not last forever, finally disappeared in New York City in late 1945. At last report he was enjoying his reward in Moscow.

Pro-Russian Factions

There were two secretaries of state during the period covered by this incident. They were Edward R. Stettinius and James F. Byrnes. Under them served Dean Acheson, then undersecretary, and Alger Hiss, director of political affairs, named in official testimony as leaders of the "pro-Russian faction" in the State department. Hiss has since been convicted by a jury on charges of perjury to conceal espionage and sentenced to serve five years in prison. Acheson, now State secretary, has publicly avowed his loyalty to Hiss, regardless of the outcome of a higher court appeal.

The FBI reported to President Truman in 1945 that the key witness in the Canadian spy trial had given information that an assistant to Stettinius was a Soviet agent. Hiss was an assistant to Stettinius and, as such, attended the Yalta conference in February 1945, where he stood behind the ailing President Roosevelt at conferences with Stalin.

Charter Member of Reds

Adams, the Soviet spy, was born in Russia about 65 years ago. In 1905 he was arrested as a revolutionary and imprisoned for a period, being partially crippled as a result. He was virtually

a charter member of the Communist party, with it seized the Russian government. He made a number of official visits to the United States in the '20s and early '30s, appearing as a technical engineering adviser to the Russian government and as a member of an airplane-purchasing commission.

In 1938, Adams entered the United States for underground work. He secured admission through a fraudulent Canadian birth certificate. He was assisted in entry, according to official records, by the statements of Samuel J. Novick, president of the Electronics Corporation of America, who said he had employed Adams in Canada for 10 years and vouched for him. Novick, Russian-born, was later a war contractor. Canadian authorities tipped off the FBI in 1942 that Adams had been assigned to spy upon the atom bomb project. For the next three years, he was under almost constant surveillance. His New York City hotel room was searched in 1944 and highly secret information concerning the atomic plant at Oak Ridge, Tenn., was seized. But Washington forbade his arrest.

Such an arrest, the frustrated federal bureau of investigation as then informed, might upset unity with Soviet Russia, a war ally. Adams fully aware that FBI men had long trailed him and probably fearful that his immunity could not last forever, finally disappeared in New York City in late 1945. At last report he was enjoying his reward in Moscow.

Contacted A-Scientist

In April, 1944, Adams was trailed to Chicago where he contacted Dr. Clarence F. Hiskey, an atomic scientist working on the secret project at the University of Chicago. Hiskey had been called up for military service because he was under suspicion as a subversive agent and the authorities wished to remove him from the project.

Adams' visit, according to the official records, was to secure a replacement for Hiskey as a Soviet informant. On the following day, he went to Cleveland where, in a hotel, he interviewed John Hitchcock Chapin, a chemical engineer, also employed at the Chicago project. Chapin later admitted that Hiskey told him that Adams was a Soviet agent and he agreed to take Hiskey's place. Chapin said he later got "cold feet" and gave Adams no information.

Adams had been aware, since his hotel room was searched, that he was under surveillance. His continuance of espionage activities, investigators declared, could be attributed only to an assurance from Washington that he would not be hampered.

Adams' Attempts to Flee

On Oct. 25, 1944, Adams observed leaving the home of a New York lawyer with a fat brief case. He entered an automobile registered in the name of Pavel Mikhailov, Soviet vice counsel. He delivered the brief case to the Soviet consulate.

Adams made two attempts in 1945 to flee the country. The first was unsuccessful. Leaving the apartment of Victoria Stone, proprietor of a New York jewelry store, he hopped into a passing cab and temporarily shook off the FBI agents.

The trail was picked up in Chicago and Adams was followed to Portland, Ore., where a Soviet ship was scheduled to leave. Adams walked up to the gangplank but suddenly changed his mind, turned around and went back to New York, unmolested. There, he eventually eluded his pursuers and was never seen thereafter.

Chief of Underground

Adams was not the only Soviet agent to enjoy immunity. J. Peters, born Goldberger, a Russian-born agent with a dozen aliases, entered the United States in 1930 and became the chief of the underground in Washington in the period when Whittaker Chambers was collecting secret State department documents from Alger Hiss.

Chambers testified at the Hiss trial that he was introduced to Hiss by Peters in 1934. When Hiss transferred from the Agriculture department to the Justice department and again to the State department, he first sought Peters' approval, Chambers said.

Louis F. Budenz, former high Communist official, also testified to Peters' importance in the Soviet apparatus. When he joined the Communist party in 1935, Budenz testified, he found Peters as one of the "mysterious figures" at New York City headquarters which was giving the orders. He said Peters was closely associated with Gerhart Eisler, identified as the No. 1 spy in the United States.

Peters Allowed to Leave

The FBI was early aware of Peters as a Communist agent. In 1933, he was reported to the Justice department as an illegal resident in the United States whose operations constituted a security risk. Peters was allowed to go.

back to his native country, Hungary. He was not deported but allowed to leave voluntarily.

The immunity enjoyed by Peters for such a long period, investigators note, points to powerful influence in Washington. As head of an apparatus which included at least 30 government officials under its discipline, Peters undoubtedly had information concerning Communists in the government which he held as a club to insure his freedom.

Of 12 Soviet agents who operated in the United States under the New Deal regime, only one was caught in the clutches of the law. He was Gerhart Eisler, No. 1 agent from 1941 to 1947, who was then exposed by the House committee on un-American activities. Released on bond pending appeal, Eisler finally fled the country in May, 1949, and is now a people's commissar in the Soviet zone in Germany.

100-331280-A

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Times-Herald

Wash. Post

Wash. News

Wash. Star

N.Y. Mirror

Date:

SELL MUW KEU SPIES ESCAPED PROSECUTION

Protection from High Sources Indicated

[This is the 5th of a series on
the infiltration of Communists in
government positions in Wash-
ington.]

BY WILLARD EDWARDS

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, Feb. 8—Official government files contain the almost incredible story of Arthur Alexandrovich Adams, a Russian spy who stole atomic secrets from 1942 to 1945 while under surveillance by FBI agents.

Repeatedly the agents pleaded that they had assembled indisputable proof of espionage against this alien. They argued that the time had come to arrest and prosecute him. An appeal was even made to the White House which passed the buck to the state department.

Such an arrest, the frustrated federal bureau of investigation was then informed, might "upset unity" with soviet Russia, a war ally. Adams, fully aware that FBI men had long trailed him and probably fearful that his immunity could not last forever, finally disappeared in New York City late in 1945. At last report he was enjoying his reward in Moscow.

"Pro-Russian Faction"

There were two secretaries of state during the period covered by this incident. They were Edward R. Stettinius and James F. Byrnes. Under them served Dean Acheson, then undersecretary, and Alger Hiss, director of political affairs. Hiss, in official testimony, was identified as a leader of the "pro-Russian faction" in the state department.

Hiss has since been convicted by a jury on charges of perjury to conceal espionage and sentenced to serve five years in prison. Acheson, now state secretary, has publicly avowed his loyalty to Hiss, regardless of the outcome of a higher court appeal.

The FBI reported to President Truman in 1945 that the key witness in the Canadian spy trial had given information that an assistant to Stettinius was a soviet agent. Hiss was an assistant to Stettinius and, as such, attended the Yalta conference in February, 1945, where he stood behind the ailing President Roosevelt at conferences in the Yalta area.

Adams, a Pioneer Red

In 1905 he was arrested as a revolutionary and imprisoned for a period, being partially crippled as a result. He was virtually a charter member of the Communist party when it seized the Russian government. He made a number of official visits to the United States in the 20s and early 30s, appearing as a technical engineering adviser to the Russian government and as a member of an airplane purchasing commission.

In 1938 Adams entered the United States for underground work. He secured admission thru a fraudulent Canadian birth certificate. He was assisted in entry, according to official records, by the statements of Samuel J. Novick, president of the Electronics Corporation of America, who said he had employed Adams in Canada for 10 years and vouched for him. Novick, Russian born, was later a war contractor.

Arrest Is Forbidden

Canadian authorities tipped off the FBI in 1942 that Adams had been assigned to spy upon the atomic bomb project. For the next three years he was under almost constant surveillance.

Chapin said he got "cold feet" and gave Adams no information.

See Washington Assurance

Adams had been aware, since his hotel room was searched, that he was under surveillance. His continuance of espionage activities, investigators declared, could be attributed only to an assurance from Washington that he would not be hampered.

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Adams made two attempts in 1945 to flee the country. The first was unsuccessful. Leaving the apartment of Miss Victoria Stone, proprietor of a New York jewelry store, he hopped into a passing cab and temporarily shook off the FBI agents.

Adams Disappears

The trail was picked up in Chicago and Adams was followed to Portland, Ore., where a soviet ship was scheduled to leave. Adams walked up to the gangplank but suddenly changed his mind, turned around and went back to New York, unmolested. There, he eventually eluded his pursuers and was never seen thereafter.

Adams was not the only soviet agent to enjoy immunity. J. Peters, born Goldberger, a Russian agent with a dozen aliases, entered the United States in 1930 and became the chief of the underground in Washington in the period when Whittaker Chambers was collecting secret state department documents from Alger Hiss.

Chambers testified at the Hiss trial that he was introduced to Hiss by Peters in 1934. When Hiss transferred from the agriculture department to the justice department and again to the state department, he first sought Peters' approval. Chambers said.

The FBI was early aware of Peters as a Communist agent. In 1933, he was reported to the justice department as an illegal resident in the United States whose operations constituted a security risk. Peters was never molested until 14 years later, in 1947, when he was arrested by the immigration bureau on a deportation warrant. In 1949, Peters was allowed to go back to his native country, Hungary. He was not deported but allowed to leave voluntarily.

The immunity enjoyed by Peters for such a long period, investigators note, points to powerful influence in Washington.

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CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE
FEB 9 1950

This info no doubt comes from
Larry Ernest Kerley.
See serial 660 of file 100-331280

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mation concerning the atomic plant at Oak Ridge, Tenn., was seized. But Washington forbade his arrest.

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Adams' visit, according to the official records, was to secure a replacement for Hiskey as a soviet informant. On the following day, he went to Cleveland where, in a hotel, he interviewed John Hitchcock Chapin, a chemical engineer, also employed at the Chicago project. Chapin later admitted that Hiskey told him that Adams was a soviet agent and he agreed to take Hiskey's place.

File 100-331280

9/1/67

"While in the U.S.D.A. from 1934 to about 1937, I was assigned to the General Counsel's Office of the AAA, as a Junior Clerk. This office was headed by JEROME FRANK and included such persons as LEON PRESSMAN, JOHN ROBERT ALGER HISS, and others associated with communist activities. In my opinion, this office was at least 60% pro-communist.

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"I was a messenger in the General Counsel's Office, AAA, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. from 1934 to 1937. Of necessity, I was associated with such persons as ALGER HISS and LEE PRESSMAN, who were later accused of Communist association. This office, in my opinion, was substantially communist in make-up, especially in the legislative liaison section thereof.

140-35127-6

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from KRAMER that the person who had originally taken GLASSER away from the Perlo group was an individual named HISS in the United States State Department, which individual is believed to be ALGER HISS.

5/18/49

ALLEGATIONS OF JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

On December 31, 1948, in the course of an interview of JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS by Mr. RAY WHEARTY, of the Department of Justice, and Special Agent MAURICE A. TAYLOR, in the office of Mr. WHEARTY, CHAMBERS was questioned briefly about HAROLD GLASSER. He stated that he met GLASSER on two or three occasions and that these meetings had been arranged by J. PETERS, who informed him that GLASSER was a Party member and could be trusted. The purpose of these meetings was to make inquiry of GLASSER concerning HARRY DEXTER WHITE who as indicated elsewhere, was considered very valuable however irascible and difficult to handle. CHAMBERS' recollection was that GLASSER affirmed their knowledge of WHITE indicating that WHITE had never been a Communist Party member but had complete sympathy for the Communist Party and its objective and cooperated fully. CHAMBERS stated that GLASSER had not been part of his apparatus and he had no knowledge of his underground activities. He also stated that he was not aware that GLASSER was furnishing ALGER HISS with any information but understood GLASSER was a member of an underground cell. This is somewhat at variance with information furnished by ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY to the effect that GLASSER had been stolen from the PERLO group by ALGER HISS.

In this connection, CHAMBERS has described himself as a former member of the Communist Party who was engaged in procuring confidential information to be furnished to the Russian Government.

On June 2, 1947, ALGER HISS denied to Special Agents CHARLES CLEVELAND and EDWARD L. GRAMPP, when interviewed at his office 700 Jackson Place, Northwest, that he ever placed GLASSER in touch with a representative of the Russian Government in order that he, GLASSER, might furnish government information to this unauthorized individual. He stated that he met GLASSER in an official capacity when GLASSER was an official of the U. S. Treasury Department.

101-3599-23

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"I first met ALGER HISS in an interdepartmental committee meeting on the Philippine Islands Independence Act of 1938. I do not know ALGER HISS at all socially and had very little contact with him at any time. I am, however, much better acquainted with his brother DONALD HISS, who for sometime at the State Department handled Inter-

5/18/49

[REDACTED]

national Loans and Affairs, which prompted him to have numerous contacts with me at the Treasury Department. As a matter of fact I have never been socially acquainted with either ALGER or DONALD HISS. I do recall meeting ALGER HISS on a streetcar in 1945, and on another occasion I met him and his wife and child while walking along the Canal. I last saw him at the Wardman Park Hotel in September, 1946.

"I would never have been in a position to furnish ALGER HISS or DONALD HISS any official information with regard to Treasury Department international loans inasmuch as all of the international policy actually emanated from the Department of State itself. As a matter of fact, DONALD HISS through his official capacity would be in a position to obtain first hand knowledge of any information that I might develop through my official capacity in the Treasury Department regarding international loans.

ALGER HISS was never involved in any of the above confidential Treasury Department work, and I was never engaged in any discussion with him concerning this work.

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erning ALGER HISS, JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, previously described ALGER HISS as a former member of the Communist Party. In the 1930s he furnished restricted and classified information to the Soviet principals and was aware that such information eventually be furnished to the Soviet Government.

ZABETH T. BENTLEY also knew ALGER HISS to have been involved in conspiracy in the late 1930s and early 1940s.

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101-3599-23

INVENTORY WORKSHEET

File No: See ReferencesRe: U.S. NewsDate: March 1977
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (type of comm., to, from)	No. of Pages	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (identify statute if (b) (3) cited)	
				Act	Rel
101-3346-A	1/13/49	N.Y. Post & Home News	1	1	
101-1034-110	1/22/51	New York Report	17	1	N.P.
100-381270-21	3/3/44	W.F.O. Report	11	6	N.P.
101-4750-35	11/4/50	W.F.O. Letter	1	1	N.P.
100-331280-A	2/9/50	Times Herald	1	1	
100-331280-A	2/9/50	Chicago Daily Tribune	1	1	
140-35127-6	9/1/67	Baltimore Report	16	2	N.P.
101-3599-23	5/18/49	W.F.O. Report	39	5	N.P.
101-3599-36	10/27/51	W.F.O. Report	11	1	N.P.
62-25793-369	7/21/53	Testimony of a Third Party before Subcommittee on Internal Security	—	—	Disclosure not Subject to FOIPA
			98	190	

~~Acheson, With Berle's Help,~~ *Clears Hiss Hurdle in Senate*

By OLIVER PILAT

Post Home News Correspondent

Washington, Jan. 13—Dean Acheson, with the surprise assistance of Adolph A. Berle Jr. today demolished what appeared to be the main senate objections to his appointment as Secretary of State.

Appearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Acheson, in the clipped accents of Groton, Yale and the Harvard Law School, said:

Alger Hiss "was not my assistant, never was my assistant, and except for a short period when I was acting secretary, never reported to me."

2. He "never had" the controversy with Berle over "pro-Soviet policies" which Berle, former Assistant Secretary of State, had described as having occurred in 1944 and which Berle had said "ended my diplomatic career."

Approved Suspended Loan

3. He approved a loan to Poland at a time when relations between that country and the U.S. were good, but suspended it when Poland failed to fulfill the terms to his satisfaction.

4. He wasn't connected with his former law firm at a time when it represented Poland, for a fee which, he said, was \$50,175, not \$1,000,000, as had been reported. He got none of the fee himself. ,

5. He will leave "no step untaken" to keep subversive influences out of the State Dept. If he becomes Secretary, and will retain John Peurifoy, Assistant Secretary, who is "cleaning up all of the remnants of Communist cells still there."

6. He will, if confirmed, do his best to carry out the example of retiring Secretary Marshall. Asked specifically by Sen. Vandenberg (R-Mich.), ranking Republican on the committee, about his present views on Russia, Acheson said "the determination of foreign policy is a matter for the President. The President has stated in a most categorical way what he does not want."

**Washington Bureau
Special to The Post**

to Chairman Connally (D-Tex.) urging Acheson's quick confirmation so that there would be no their differences were dismissed by Berlin as honest disagreements between two patriotic Americans.

Acheson, in his testimony, had taken sharp issue with Berle's testimony before the House Un-American Activities Committee, which Berle had told.

"In the fall of 1944 there was a difference of opinion (on Soviet policy) in the State Dept. . . I was pressing for a clean-cut showdown then when our position was strongest. The opposite group . . . was . . . Mr. Acheson's group, of course, with Mr. Hiss as his principal assistant in the matter. I got trimmed in that fight. And that ended my diplomatic career."

Led Astray by Memory

"Mr. Berle's memory led him badly astray," Acheson said.

He noted that Alger Hiss had been assigned to the Dumbarton Oaks Conference in May, 1944, and his brother Donald had taken a leave of absence, so that neither Hiss was associated with him at that time.

"I do not wish to detract from Alger Hiss in any way," he said, in explaining that Alger had never been close to him. "We have been friends and we remain friends." Donald, he said, had been his State Dept. assistant and had served with "complete fidelity."

"He is now my law partner," he

said, emphasizing his confidence in Donald Hiss.

Former Secretary of State Stettinius, testifying for Acheson, said:

"He is uniquely qualified for this post from the standpoint of natural endowment, age, temperament and capacity and his intimacy and familiarity with foreign affairs."

After the hearing, Connally predicted that the committee would vote for confirmation tomorrow.

Post & Home News
JAN 13 1940

1/22/51

It was LEVINE'S recollection that CHAMBERS told PERLE with respect to Communist infiltration of the Federal Government that the Government officials were divided into two groups. One was an espionage group and the other a labor, political and propaganda unit. In the first group CHAMBERS placed ALGER HISS and his brother LAWRENCE DUGGAN, NOEL FIELD, PHILIP and VINCENT REENO and two other individuals named ADDISON and LOVELL.

101-1634-110

3/3/49

The name WILLIAM ROSEN appears on the transfer of a title of a 1929 Ford Roadster from ALGER HISS to the Cherner Motor Company on July 23, 1936 and on the same day from the Cherner Motor Company to WILLIAM ROSEN.

100-331270-21

3/3/49

SUBJECT'S ALLEGED CONNECTION WITH ALGER HISS

A review of the transcript of the hearings before the House Committee on Un-American Activities reflects considerable information by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS concerning his knowledge of ALGER HISS. To corroborate his assertion that ALGER HISS furnished him (CHAMBERS) with information, CHAMBERS mentioned among other things that ALGER HISS owned a 1929 Ford Roadster, and sometime in 1936 against the advice of both CHAMBERS and J. PETERS, HISS disposed of this car to

100-331270-21

3/3/49

[REDACTED]

someone in the open Communist Party. CHAMBERS even went into minute detail regarding this car, recalling the windshield wiper which had to be operated manually. HISS was questioned extensively before the House Committee on Un-American Activities regarding the disposition of this car. He stated that the car in question was given to CHAMBERS whom he knew only as GEORGE CROSLEY, and it was thrown in with a case of HISS' apartment to CHAMBERS. HISS was shown photostatic copies of a transfer of title to the car in question and stated that he has no recollection of any evidence concerning this car or the title in question. A photographic copy of the Certificate of Title has been obtained which shows that the 1929 Ford Roadster was sold on July 23, 1936 to the Cherncr Motor Company, and on the same day sold to one WILLIAM ROSEN of 5405 13th Street, N.W.

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3/3/49

WILLIAM ROSEN signature on the questioned document. The Laboratory further reported that the known handwriting of BENJAMIN BIALEK is not sufficiently comparable with the questioned writing for a definite conclusion to be reached. Concerning the photographic copy of the Certificate of Title, the FBI Laboratory advised that it desired the original Certificate before it could give its opinion as to whether the signature of ALGER HISS was genuine. The Title concerned the transfer of a 1929 Ford Roadster, Motor Number A2188811 which had previously been registered in the name of ALGER HESS, 3411 O Street, N.W. This car was assigned to the Cherner Motor Company on July 23, 1936, and on that day purchased from the Cherner Motor Company by WILLIAM ROSEN, 5405 13th Street, N.W.

On February 9, 1941 Mr. HENRY J. GERTLER, an official of the Cherner Motor Company, was interviewed and admitted that his signature appeared on the Assignment of Title in question. Mr. GERTLER stated he had no present recollection of this transaction, and that there are presently no records of the Cherner Motor Company in which this transaction was reflected. Mr. GERTLER stated that several months ago at the request of the House Committee on Un-American Activities he went to the officials of the Cherner Motor Company and conducted a two day exhaustive search for old records, and the only records found were some sales slips immediately preceding and immediately following July 23, 1936. He did not know whether these records were all inclusive as the records in question were "rat infested" and were in a very deteriorating state. These sales slips are presently in the possession of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

100-331270-21

On page 1113 of the transcript of the hearings before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Mr. LOUIS RIESELL, the investigator, testified that no sales invoice was found for this particular transaction and that there were no sales invoices missing, indicating that no sales invoice for the sale of this car to MR. ROSEN was made out by the Cherner Motor Company. Regarding this testimony, Mr. GERTLER advised that he had no explanation for it except there is a possibility that the sale in question from HISS to the Cherner Motor Company might have involved the sale of a car for its used parts in which case no sales invoice slip would be involved, but instead a parts invoice slip would be made out.

3/3/49

[REDACTED]

Mr. SAMUEL MENSH, Vice President of the Cherner Motor Company, advised that it was his signature on the Assignment of Title which he signed as an official of the Cherner Motor Company. Mr. MENSH stated that he has no recollection of the transaction, and that there is presently no existing record of the transaction at the Cherner Motor Company.

The transcript of the record before the House Committee on Un-American Activities further shows that Mr. MARVIN SMITH who notarized the document in question was questioned by the House Committee on Un-American Activities and testified that he notarized a signature of Mr. HISS and that Mr. HISS actually appeared before him to have his signature notarized.

100-331270-21

3/3/49

Will determine if he is identical with the WILLIAM ROSEN
who purchased ALICE KESS' car from the Cherner Motor Company
on July 23, 1936.

100-331270-21

11/4/50

When recently interviewed, Mr. WEYL observed to the Interviewing Agents that he was considerably concerned about an item appearing in the Washington "Post" on October 23, 1950. The following comment appeared in WALTER WINCHELL's column: "The FBI has a new witness to confront ALGER HISS."

101-4750-35

Red Spy Stole Atomic Secrets While FBI Action Was Blocked

Adams' Arrest, Justice Unit Was Told, Might 'Upset Unity' With Soviet Russia

(This is a series on the infiltration of Communists in government positions in Washington.)

By WILLARD EDWARDS

(Continued from Column 1)

Official government files contain the near-incredible story of Arthur Alexandrovich Adams, a Russian spy who stole atomic secrets from 1942 to 1945 while under surveillance by FBI agents.

Repeatedly, the agents pleaded that they had assembled indisputable proof of espionage against this alien. They argued that the time had come to arrest and prosecute him. An appeal was even made to the White House, which passed the buck to the State department.

Such an arrest, the frustrated Federal Bureau of Investigation was then informed, might "upset unity" with Soviet Russia, a war ally. Adams, fully aware that FBI men had long trailed him and probably fearful that his immunity could not last forever, finally disappeared in New York City in late 1945. At last report he was enjoying his reward in Moscow.

Pro-Russian Faction

There were two secretaries of state during the period covered by this incident. They were Edward R. Stettinius and James F. Byrnes. Under them served Dean Acheson, then undersecretary, and Alger Hiss, director of political affairs, named in official testimony as leaders of the "pro-Russian faction" in the State department.

Hiss has since been convicted by a jury on charges of perjury to conceal espionage and sentenced to serve five years in prison. Acheson, now State secretary, has publicly avowed his loyalty to Hiss, regardless of the outcome of a higher court appeal.

The FBI reported to President Truman in 1945 that the key witness in the Canadian spy trial had given information that an assistant to Stettinius was a Soviet agent. Hiss was an assistant to Stettinius and, as such, attended the Yalta conference in February 1945, where he stood behind the talling President Roosevelt at conferences with Stalin.

Charter Member of Reds

Adams, the Soviet spy, was born in Russia about 65 years ago. In 1905 he was arrested as a revolutionary and imprisoned for a period, being partially crippled as a result. He was virtually a

member of the Communist party which it seized the Russian government. He made a number of official visits to the United States in the '20s and early '30s, appearing as a technical engineer, adviser to the Russian government and as a member of an airplane-purchasing commission.

In 1938, Adams entered the United States for underground work. He secured admission through a fraudulent Canadian birth certificate. He was assisted in entry, according to official records, by the statements of Samuel J. Novick, president of the Electronics Corporation of America, who said he had employed Adams in Canada for 10 years and vouches for him. Novick, Russian-born, was later a war contractor.

Canadian authorities tipped off the FBI in 1942 that Adams had been assigned to spy upon the atom bomb project. For the next three years, he was under almost constant surveillance. His New York City hotel room was searched in 1944 and highly secret information concerning the atomic plant at Oak Ridge, Tenn., was seized. But Washington forbade his arrest.

Contacted A-Scientist

In April, 1944, Adams was trailed to Chicago where he contacted Dr. Clarence F. Hiskey, an atomic scientist working on the secret project at the University of Chicago. Hiskey had been called up for military service because he was under suspicion as a subversive agent and the authorities wished to remove him from the project.

Adams' visit, according to the official records, was to secure a replacement for Hiskey as a Soviet informant. On the following day, he went to Cleveland where, in a hotel, he interviewed John Hitchcock Chapin, a chemical engineer, also employed at the Chicago project. Chapin later admitted that Hiskey told him that Adams was a Soviet agent and he agreed to take Hiskey's place. Chapin said he later got "cold feet" and gave Adams no information.

Adams had been aware, since his hotel room was searched, that he was under surveillance. His continuance of espionage activities, investigators declared, could be attributed only to an assurance from Washington that he would not be hampered.

Adams Attempts to Flee

On Oct. 25, 1944, Adams observed leaving the home of a New York lawyer with a fat brief case. He entered an automobile registered in the name of Pavel Mikhailov, Soviet vice counsel. He delivered the brief case to the Soviet consulate.

Adams made two attempts in 1945 to flee the country. The first was unsuccessful. Leaving the apartment of Victoria Stone, proprietor of a New York jewelry store, he hopped into a passing cab and temporarily shook off the FBI agents.

The trail was picked up in Chicago and Adams was followed to Portland, Ore., where a Soviet ship was scheduled to leave. Adams walked up to the gangplank but suddenly changed his mind, turned around and went back to New York, unmolested. There, he eventually eluded his pursuers and was never seen thereafter.

Chief of Underground

Adams was not the only Soviet agent to enjoy immunity. J. Peters, born Goldberger, a Russian-born agent with a dozen aliases, entered the United States in 1930 and became the chief of the underground in Washington in the period when Whittaker Chambers was collecting secret State department documents from Alger Hiss.

Chambers testified at the Hiss trial that he was introduced to Hiss by Peters in 1934. When

Hiss transferred from the Agriculture department to the Justice department and again to the State department, he first sought Peters' approval, Chambers said.

Louis F. Budenz, former high

Communist official, also testified

to Peters' importance in the So-

viet apparatus. When he joined

the Communist party in 1935,

Budenz testified, he found

Peters as one of the "mysterious

figures" at New York City head-

quarters which was giving the

orders. He said Peters was closely

associated with Gerhart Eisler,

identified as the No. 1 spy in

the United States.

Peters Allowed to Leave

The FBI was early aware of Peters as a Communist agent. In 1933, he was reported to the Justice department as an illegal resident in the United States whose operations constituted a security risk. Peters was allowed to go

Tolson

Ladd

Clegg

Glavin

Nichols

Rosen

Tracy

Harbo

Mohr

Tele. Room

Nease

Gandy

back to his native country, Hungary. He was not deported but allowed to leave voluntarily.

The immunity enjoyed by Peters for such a long period, investigators note, points to powerful influence in Washington. As head of an apparatus which included at least 30 government officials under its discipline, Peters undoubtedly had information concerning Communists in the government which he held as a club to insure his freedom.

Of 12 Soviet agents who operated in the United States under the New Deal regime, only one was caught in the clutches of the law. He was Gerhart Eisler, No. 1 agent from 1941 to 1947, who was then exposed by the House committee on un-American activities. Released on bond pending appeal, Eisler finally fled the country in May, 1949, and is now a people's commissar in the Soviet zone in Germany.

100-331280-A

NOT RECORDED

85 JUL 5 1950

Page

Times-Herald

Wash. Post

Wash. News

Wash. Star

N.Y. Mirror

Date:

SELL MUW KEU SPIES ESCAPED PROSECUTION

Protection from High Sources Indicated

[This is the fifth of a series on the infiltration of Communists in government positions in Washington.]

BY WILLARD EDWARDS

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

Washington, Feb. 8—Official government files contain the almost incredible story of Arthur Alexandrovich Adams, a Russian spy who stole atomic secrets from 1942 to 1945 while under surveillance by FBI agents.

Repeatedly the agents pleaded that they had assembled indisputable proof of espionage against this alien. They argued that the time had come to arrest and prosecute him. An appeal was even made to the White House which passed the buck to the state department.

Such an arrest, the frustrated federal bureau of investigation was then informed, might "upset unity" with soviet Russia, a war ally. Adams, fully aware that FBI men had long trailed him and probably fearful that his immunity could not last forever, finally disappeared in New York City late in 1945. At last report he was enjoying his reward in Moscow.

"Pro-Russian Faction"

There were two secretaries of state during the period covered by this incident. They were Edward R. Stettinius and James F. Byrnes. Under them served Dean Acheson, then undersecretary, and Alger Hiss, director of political affairs. Hiss, in official testimony as leaders of the "pro-Russian faction" in the state department.

Hiss has since been convicted by a jury on charges of perjury to conceal espionage and sentenced to serve five years in prison. Acheson, now state secretary, has publicly avowed his loyalty to Hiss, regardless of the outcome of a higher court appeal.

The FBI reported to President Truman in 1945 that the key witness in the Canadian spy trial had given information that an assistant to Stettinius was a soviet agent. Hiss was an assistant to Stettinius and, as such, attended the Yalta conference in February, 1945, where he stood behind the ailing President Roosevelt at conference with Stalin.

Canadian authorities tipped off the FBI in 1942 that Adams had been assigned to spy upon the atomic bomb project. For the next three years he was under almost constant surveillance.

Adams' Pioneer Red

Chapin said he got "cold feet" and gave Adams no information.

See Washington Assurance

Adams had been aware, since his hotel room was searched, that he was under surveillance. His continuance of espionage activities, investigators declared, could be attributed only to an assurance from Washington that he would not be hampered.

On Oct. 25, 1944, Adams was observed leaving the home of a New York lawyer with a fat brief case. He entered an automobile registered in the name of Pavel Mikhailov, soviet vice consul. He delivered the brief case to the soviet consulate.

Adams made two attempts in 1945 to flee the country. The first was unsuccessful. Leaving the apartment of Miss Victoria Stone, proprietor of a New York jewelry store, he hopped into a passing cab and temporarily shook off the FBI agents.

Adams Disappears

The trail was picked up in Chicago and Adams was followed to Portland, Ore., where a soviet ship was scheduled to leave. Adams walked up to the gangplank but suddenly changed his mind, turned around and went back to New York, unmolested. There, he eventually eluded his pursuers and was never seen thereafter.

Adams was not the only soviet agent to enjoy immunity. J. Peters, born Goldberger, a Russian agent with a dozen aliases, entered the United States in 1930 and became the chief of the underground in Washington in the period when Whittaker Chambers was collecting secret state department documents from Alger Hiss.

Chambers testified at the Hiss trial that he was introduced to Hiss by Peters in 1934. When Hiss transferred from the agriculture department to the justice department and again to the state department, he first sought Peters' approval, Chambers said.

The FBI was early aware of Peters as a Communist agent. In 1933, he was reported to the justice department as an illegal resident in the United States whose operations constituted a security risk. Peters was never molested until 14 years later, in 1947, when he was arrested by the immigration bureau on a deportation warrant. In 1949, Peters was allowed to go back to his native country, Hungary. He was not deported but allowed to leave voluntarily.

The immunity enjoyed by Peters for such a long period, investigators note, points to powerful influence in Washington.

INNED 32
1100-331280-A
NOT RECORDED
53 APR 22 1950

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE

FEB 9 1950

This info. no doubt comes from
Larry Ernest Kerley.
See serial 660 of file 100-331280

ogn

1905 he was arrested as a revolutionary and imprisoned for a period, being partially crippled as a result. He was virtually a charter member of the Communist party when it seized the Russian government. He made a number of official visits to the United States in the 20s and early 30s, appearing as a technical engineering adviser to the Russian government and as a member of an airplane purchasing commission.

In 1938 Adams entered the United States for underground work. He secured admission thru a fraudulent Canadian birth certificate. He was assisted in entry, according to official records, by the statements of Samuel J. Novick, president of the Electronics Corporation of America, who said he had employed Adams in Canada for 10 years and vouched for him. Novick, Russian born, was later a war contractor.

Arrest Is Forbidden

Canadian authorities tipped off the FBI in 1942 that Adams had been assigned to spy upon the atomic bomb project. For the next three years he was under almost constant surveillance.

mation concerning the atomic plant at Oak Ridge, Tenn., was seized. But Washington forbade his arrest.

In April, 1944, Adams was trailed to Chicago where he contacted Dr. Clarence F. Hiskey, an atomic scientist working on the secret project at the University of Chicago. Hiskey had been called up for military service because he was under suspicion as a subversive agent and the authorities wished to remove him from the project.

Adams' visit, according to the official records, was to secure a replacement for Hiskey as a soviet informant. On the following day, he went to Cleveland where, in a hotel, he interviewed John Hitchcock Chapin, a chemical engineer, also employed at the Chicago project. Chapin later admitted that Hiskey told him that Adams was a soviet agent and he agreed to take Hiskey's place.

File 100-331280

9/1/67

"While in the U.S.D.A. from 1934 to about 1937, I was assigned to the General Counsel's Office of the AAA, as a Junior Clerk. This office was headed by JEROME FRANK and included such persons as LEON PRESSMAN, JOHN MARX, ALGER HISS, and others associated with communist activities. In my opinion, this office was at least 60% pro-communist.

140-35127-6

9/1/67

[REDACTED]

"I was a messenger in the General Counsel's Office, AAA, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. from 1934 to 1937. Of necessity, I was associated with such persons as ALGER HISS and LEE PRESSMAN, who were later accused of Communist association. This office, in my opinion, was substantially communist in make-up, especially in the legislative liaison section thereof.

140-35127-6

5/10/49

101-3599-23

from KRAMER that the person who had originally taken GLASSER away from the Perlo group was an individual named HISS in the United States State Department, which individual is believed to be ALGER HISS.

5/18/49

ALLEGATIONS OF JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

On December 31, 1948, in the course of an interview of JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS by Mr. RAY WHEARTY, of the Department of Justice, and Special Agent MAURICE A. TAYLOR, in the office of Mr. WHEARTY, CHAMBERS was questioned briefly about HAROLD GLASSER. He stated that he met GLASSER on two or three occasions and that these meetings had been arranged by J. PETERS, who informed him that GLASSER was a Party member and could be trusted. The purpose of these meetings was to make inquiry of GLASSER concerning HARRY DEXTER WHITE who as indicated elsewhere, was considered very valuable however irascible and difficult to handle. CHAMBERS' recollection was that GLASSER affirmed their knowledge of WHITE indicating that WHITE had never been a Communist Party member but had complete sympathy for the Communist Party and its objective and cooperated fully. CHAMBERS stated that GLASSER had not been part of his apparatus and he had no knowledge of his underground activities. He also stated that he was not aware that GLASSER was furnishing ALGER HISS with any information but understood GLASSER was a member of an underground cell. This is somewhat at variance with information furnished by ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY to the effect that GLASSER had been stolen from the PERLO group by ALGER HISS.

In this connection, CHAMBERS has described himself as a former member of the Communist Party who was engaged in procuring confidential information to be furnished to the Russian Government.

On June 2, 1947, ALGER HISS denied to Special Agents CHARLES CLEVELAND and EDWARD L. GRAMPP, when interviewed at his office 700 Jackson Place, Northwest, that he ever placed GLASSER in touch with a representative of the Russian Government in order that he, GLASSER, might furnish government information to this unauthorized individual. He stated that he met GLASSER in an official capacity when GLASSER was an official of the U. S. Treasury Department.

101-3599-23

5/18/49

I first met ALGER HISS in an interdepartmental committee meeting on the Philippine Islands Independence Act of 1938. I do not know ALGER HISS at all socially and had very little contact with him at any time. I am, however, much better acquainted with his brother DONALD HISS, who for sometime at the State Department handled Inter-

5/18/49

[REDACTED]

national Loans and Affairs, which prompted him to have numerous contacts with me at the Treasury Department. As a matter of fact I have never been socially acquainted with either ALGER or DONALD HISS. I do recall meeting ALGER HISS on a streetcar in 1945, and on another occasion I met him and his wife and child while walking along the Canal. I last saw him at the Wardman Park Hotel in September, 1946.

"I would never have been in a position to furnish ALGER HISS or DONALD HISS any official information with regard to Treasury Department international loans inasmuch as all of the international policy actually emanated from the Department of State itself. As a matter of fact, DONALD HISS through his official capacity would be in a position to obtain first hand knowledge of any information that I might develop through my official capacity in the Treasury Department regarding international loans.

ALGER HISS was never involved in any of the above confidential Treasury Department work, and I was never engaged in any discussion with him concerning this work.

101-3599-23

5/18/49

Concerning ALGER HISS, JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, previously described, has described ALGER HISS as a former member of the Communist Party and in the late 1930s he furnished restricted and classified information to sources whom he knew to be Soviet principals and was aware that such information would eventually be furnished to the Soviet Government.

ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY also knew ALGER HISS to have been involved in a Soviet conspiracy in the late 1930s and early 1940s.

101-3599-23

10/27/51

BENTLEY has identified the following as members of the
VICTOR PERLO Group and included in addition to GLASSER the following:

ALGER HISS, former State Department official
recently convicted of perjury in New York City.

105-3599-36

INVENTORY WORKSHEET

File No: See ReferencesRe: Alger HissDate: March 1977
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (type of comm., to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b) (3) cited)
			Act	Rel	
101-352-82	5/29/50	WFO Letter	3	1	N.P. (b)(7)(D)
116-350649-18	4/5/65	New York Report	12	2	N.P. (b)(7)(C)
62-31615-877	10/11/54	Memo Belmont to Boardman	4	2	N.P.
62-31615-886	11/29/54	Memo Belmont to Boardman	5	2	N.P.
121-19989-14	9/29/49	SAN JUAN Report	17	1	N.P. (b)(7)(C)
101-3274-61	10/29/51	Chicago Report	14	1	N.P., (b)(7)(C), (b)(7)(D)
121-17545-43	8/13/54	WFO Letter	2	1	N.P. (b)(7)(C), (b)(7)(D)
121-19441-46	6/30/49	UF Summary Wash. D.C.	2	2	N.P. (b)(7)(C)
101-1335-54	11/3/49	New York Report	20	2	N.P.
101-3411-107	3/14/50	WFO Report	35	3	N.P.
			104	15	

Page 15

5/29/50

It is noted both [redacted] and [redacted] advised that they had no information showing any possible association or acquaintanceship between ELEANOR NELSON and ALICE JONES. RUC

101-352-82

4/5/65

Applicant alleged
to have worked closely with ALGER HISS. ALGER
HISS documented.

116-350649-18

4/5/65

During the course of another investigation, Mr. EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, JR., former Secretary of State, was interviewed on January 14, 1949 and advised there were several individuals who had worked closely with ALGER HISS and would probably know the machinations behind HISS' movements and promotions.

[REDACTED] was one of these individuals.

ALGER HISS, former employee of the State Department, was indicted December 15, 1948, by a Special Grand Jury, United States District Court, Southern District of New York, on two counts of perjury arising out of his testimony that he had not turned over State Department documents to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS (self-confessed Communist Party and espionage agent) and had had no contact with CHAMBERS subsequent to January 1, 1937. He was convicted on both counts on January 21, 1950 and was sentenced to five years imprisonment on January 25, 1950.

116-350-649-18

10/11/54

WINCHELL SAID:

Alger Hiss will be discharged from prison during Thanksgiving weekend. He will remain on probation in this country

10/11/54

for the rest of his five-year term. That's about sixteen months. A possibility for the surprise filing of a brand new charge against Hiss directly after ~~two years duty.~~
~~NEW DAY.~~

COMMENT:

It is not known to what charge Winchell refers, however, to the Nathan Gregory Silvermaster Case is presently being held before Federal Grand Jury at Camden, New Jersey, and Washington, D. C. Hiss has previously been linked indirectly by Elizabeth Bentley to the Silvermaster espionage apparatus.



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. L. V. Boatman

Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: November 29,
1954

Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Boardman	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nichols	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Harbo	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mahr	<input type="checkbox"/>
Parsons	<input type="checkbox"/>
Roach	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stamm	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sixon	<input type="checkbox"/>
Winterrowd	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Holloman	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

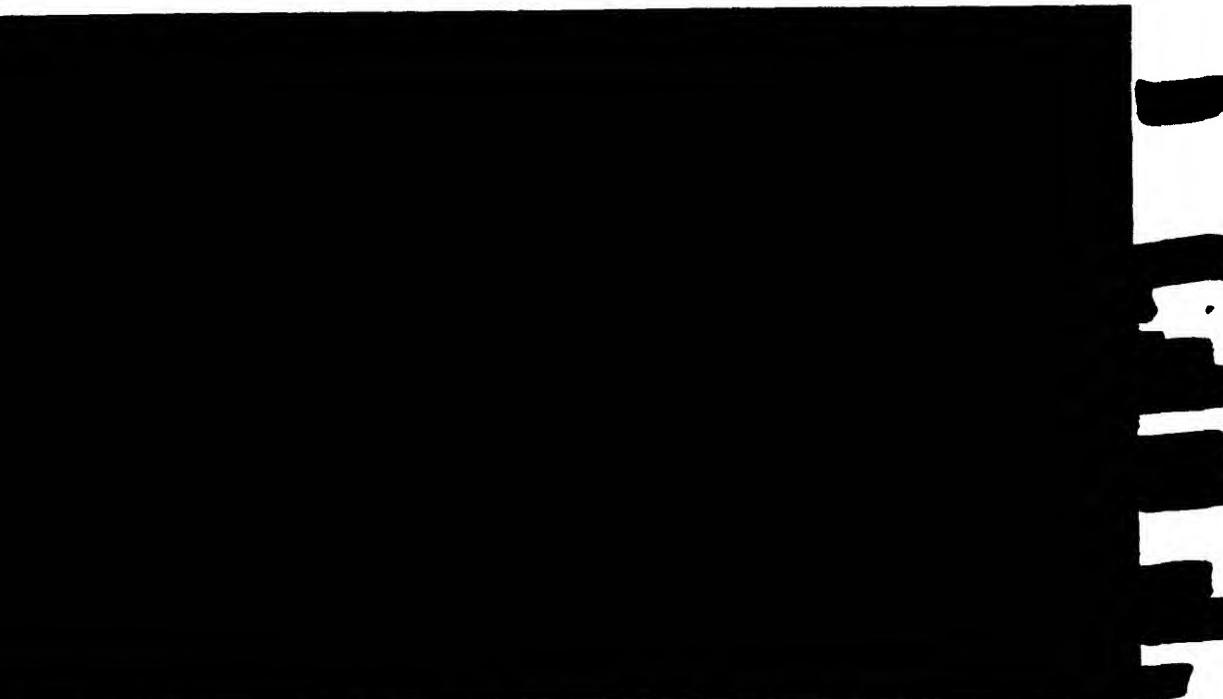
RECEIVED: WALTER WINCHELL
 SIMULCAST (RADIO - TELEVISION)
 NOVEMBER 28, 1954

WINCHELL SAID:

Washington. The Velde Senate Committee will invite Alger Hiss to testify in return for immunity.

MENT:

Recent newspaper accounts have indicated both the Jenner Committee and the Velde Committee have been considering calling Hiss as reflected in the memorandum from F. L. Jones to Mr. Branigan dated November 23, 1954.



- Mr. Boardman
- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. Branigan
- Mr. Roach
- Mr. Mansfield

:pjm

7 DEC 9 1954

62-31615 - 886

DEC 3 1954

EX-107

9/29/49

Regarding ALGER HISS, ██████████ has stated, 'HISS is being persecuted, and the charges are trumped or magnified completely out of real proportion.'

- 4 -

121-19989-14

10/29/51

[redacted] recalled that [redacted] had mentioned to him the fact that he had testified before the Grand Jury in New York, he believes in connection with the case of ALGER HISS.

101-3274-61

8/13/54

In his letter, [REDACTED] made reference to an affidavit of the editor of a Chinese newspaper in which the editor named the [REDACTED], along with ALGER HISS, [REDACTED], etc., as being among the group that formulated the pro-Chinese Communist policy that took over, infiltrated, and gradually dominated the Far Eastern Division of the State Department.

121-17545-43

6/30/49

— said PARKER is chairman and he certainly —
— is openminded; also on the board is ALGER and —

— said that ALGER said
"Well, your whole trouble (ALLING's) arises out of the fact that you
had this colored fellow in your house back in 1935 down in Atlanta,
Georgia."

121-19441-46

6/30/49

thinks ALGER was the toughest and TISS [REDACTED]
was the most sympathetic in his questioning.

121-19441-46

11/3/49

However, she stated she could not specifically recall whether or not she had met ALGER HISS, LEE PRESSMAN, NATHAN WITT, or JOHN MET. She offered the information that she may have met these individuals, but could not positively state so. Mrs. McAVOY advised that during the period of 1940 to 1941 when she was keeping company with COLLINS, she had no knowledge whatsoever that he had ever collected dues for Communist Party members or that he was engaged in any espionage activities with ALGER HISS or other individuals in Washington, D. C.

101-1335-54

11/3/49

On June 1, 1949, the Board again met and COLLINS reported back concerning the meeting between the Attorney General and the American Russian Institute officials; however, no decision was reached according to COLLINS. He also testified he has known ALGER HISS since 1918 and stated he met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in the early 1930s under another name.

101-1335-54

3/14/50

Lists ALGER HISS as reference
on application for government employment dated 4/13/36;

101-3411-107

3/14/50

As a reference on this application she listed ALGER HISS, at that time Assistant to the Solicitor General, U.S. Department of Justice. HISS then resided at 2905 P Street, NW. HISS was convicted of perjury in the United States District Court in the Southern District of New York in January, 1950. The perjury charge arose out of allegations that HISS had furnished information to an admitted Soviet Espionage Agent.

101-3411-107

3/14/50

In addition to listing ALGER HISS as a reference on the application
dated April 14, 1936,

101-3411-107